JACK BRAND PILSENER
BREWED FROM THE FINEST ENGLISH HOPS.
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA
B. SMYTH & CO. LTD.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,742—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1899. [TEN PAGES.]

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M. 1899.
* CARTHAGE	5198	E. Lendon	14th Oct.
M. L. VALETTA	5023	C. F. Preston	21st ,,
* SEANNON	4382	L. M. Wibmer	28th ,,
M. L. EGYPT	7214	G. Langbourne	4th Nov.
* ARABIA	7963	J. L. Parfitt	11th ,,
M. L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th ,,
* CALEDONIA	7559	E. H. Gordon	25th ,,
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Dec.
* PENINSULAR	6297	W. Wheler	9th ,,
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	16th ,,
* SHANNON	4382	L. M. Wibmer	23rd ,,
M. L. PENINSULAR	6297	W. Wheler	30th ,,

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.
The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.
For further particulars apply to

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay 23rd September, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Nov. 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Dec. 1899.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Jan. 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 156.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	14th Oct., 1899.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	13th Nov., 1899.
POSEIDON	A. Leva	3,578	7th Dec. 1899.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	,, 1,060.	,, 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	22nd Oct., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept., 30, 1899

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT. VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
SALAZIE	4,255	Aubert	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
CALEDONIEN	4,222	Requier	19th Dec., 1899

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about,
YARRA	4,255	Rogliano	19th Oct., 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege, cars.
For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 37 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 13th October, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 10th October, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 12th October, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bosreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 3rd November.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 28th October.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 7th October, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
SINGAPORE	E. Pizzarelo	4,000,	12th Oct. 1899.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORT :—
1st Class, Rs. 550. 2nd Class, Rs. 325. 3rd Class, Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
Strictly within three months, Rs. 750; six months, Rs. 900; nine months, Rs. 925; twelve months, Rs. 950. (Inclusive of Wine and Beer.)
Passengers have the option of going "via" Genoa and returning "via" Venice and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on application.
S. S. "BORMIDA," Tons 3,000 from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 7th October, 1899.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 14 Sep., 1899.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway Family employes, Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.
LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied, CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Send book of information free on application.
BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English built half C. springs canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for a single or pair of horses.
One new English built C. under spring canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood and with patent foot brake.
One new English built stylish light VICTORIA, suitable for a single horse.
English built second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.
HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style near furniture.
Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made TO ORDER.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES the BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS at Moderate Monthly Subscription. Also HOME PAPERS and MAGAZINES. Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
For Terms, apply to
VINCENT & Co.

TREACHER & CO., LD.
WHOLESALE DRUG MERCHANTS.

CHEMISTS
BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THE DISPENSARIES, LABORATORIES, and CHEMICAL WORKS of this Company are all supervised by EUROPEAN ASSISTANTS who have been properly

QUALIFIED BY EXAMINATION,

and all Preparations, Manufactures, or Materials sent out, being previously examined by persons possessing SPECIAL KNOWLEDGE, can be thoroughly relied on.

TREACHER & CO., are prepared to furnish Estimates and undertake Contract for Drugs, Disinfectants, and Surgical Instruments of all kinds to RAILWAYS, MUNICIPALITIES, HOSPITALS, in any quantities from Stock.

DISINFECTANTS OF ALL KINDS.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER.

83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET POONA.

SPECIALITY IN

WEDDING CAKES.

Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.

Small Tea Cakes, Italian Cakes, Italian Pastry, English Cakes, Fondants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolates, French Comfits, Crystallised Fruits, Marrons Glacees, Puddings and many other delicacies. All a speciality.

None but the very best class of goods are manufactured and imported by us.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE THE PERSONAL CARE AND ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETOR.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in.. Rs. 31-6.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.
IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE ..... ,,	1 12 0	PEKOE ..... ,,	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE ..... ,,	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG ..... ,,	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE ..... ,,	1 4 0	SOUCHONG ..... ,,	0 10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.
All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. **N. B. DANTRA & CO.,** Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS,
33 CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

REVISED PRICES OF OPTICAL GOODS.

FOLDERS OR PINCE-NEZ.

	Steel. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Gold. Rs.
Best Crown Glass	5	16	25
Fine Quality Pebbles	8	20	32
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

SPECTACLES (TURNPIN)

Best Crown Glass	5	16	35
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	20	40
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	50
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	25	60

SPECTACLES (SINGLE TEMPLE)

Best Crown Glass	5	14	28
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	18	35
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

VIOLET TINTED SUN GLARE & DUST GLASSES.

Steel Frames, Rs. 6 ; Nickelled, Rs. 8 ; Silver, Rs. 30 ; Gold, Rs. 75.

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES with ACHROMATIC LENSES.

Japanned Mounts and Russia Leather in cases From Rs. 20.

OPERA GLASSES FROM Rs. 25. **MARCKS & CO., LD.,** BINOCULARS AND FIELD GLASSES.
BOMBAY & POONA.

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.

CLEARANCE SALE.

THE REMAINING STOCKS
ARE NOW BEING CLEARED OFF AT
FABULOUSLY LOW PRICES.
FOR ONLY A FEW DAYS MORE.
CASH ONLY.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS.

BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES.

CARL RONISCH PIANOS.

HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS.

Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands.

TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

DEVERNEY'S SALVER.

JUST THE THING WANTED!

ALL WHO WANT TO POSSESS

SILVERY SALVERS,

USEFUL IN ALL HOUSEHOLDS AS A
SALVER, WINE TRAY, TEA TRAY, CAKE TRAY, &c.,
CAN HAVE ANY NUMBER

PRESENTED

TO THEM BY BUYING

DEVERNEY'S

* * * *

BRANDY

THESE SALVERS WILL BE GIVEN
TO EVERY ONE.
ONE WITH EACH BOTTLE,
BY ALL WINE MERCHANTS IN BOMBAY AND THE MOFUSSIL.

"DERMALINE," OINTMENT.

FOR THE CURE OF ECZEMA, AND PARASITIC SKIN DISEASES.
8 Annas per Pot.
IN OBSTINATE CASES A DOSE OF
"DERMALINE," MIXTURE.
TAKEN ONCE A DAY MATERIALLY HELPS THE CURE.
Price, Rupee 1 per Bottle.

PREPARED BY
KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

LIQUID WATER COLOURS AND MEDIUMS, &C.,

	Rs.	a.
Indian Ink	0	12
Carmine	0	12
Sepia	0	12
Indelible Brown Ink	0	12
Prout's Brown	0	12
Prussian Blue	0	12
Lamp Black	0	12
Vermilion	0	12
Asphaltum	0	12
Ox Gall, colourless	0	12
Gum Water	0	12
Gold Ink	0	12
Silver Ink	0	12
Ox Gall (in paste form)	0	6
Chinese White, in Bottles	0	12
Bessell's Medium for Painting on Silk, Satin, &c., in Water Colours	1	4
Carl Hsag's Fixative for Water Colours	1	0
Gold Shells, Silver Shells	0	8
Coloured Chalk Pencils, 50 different Colours	0	4
Mirrorine for Painting in Oil, on Wood, Glass, China, Terra-cotta, &c.	1	0
Agate Burnisher	2	0
Bessemer's Gold Paint	1	4
Judson's Artist's Black	0	12
Gold Paint	1	4
Pastel Crayons, in Boxes of 6, 12, 18, and 24, Each, As. 6, Ans. 12, Re. 1 and	2	0
ConteCrayons, Hard, Medium, and Soft, per doz.	0	8
White Chalk, Gray, Burnt Sienna, Raw Sienna	0	8
French Charcoal, Best Vine, in boxes of 25 sticks	1	0
Compass Pencils, Per doz.	0	6
Leather Stamps, various sizes, As. 2 to	0	8
Paper Stumps, various sizes, As. 1 to	0	4

VARNISHES AND OILS.

Picture Mastic Varnish, for Varnishing	1	4
Mastic Varnish for Megilp (double strength)	1	12
Picture Copal Varnish	0	14
White Spirit Varnish	0	14
Crystal or Map Varnish	0	14
Japan Gold Size	0	10
Nut Oil	0	8
Poppy Oil	0	8
Pale Drying Oil	0	8
Strong Drying Oil	0	8
Purified Linseed Oil	0	8
Spirits of Turpentine	0	6

INDIAN INK IN STICKS, BEST QUALITY.

Large Hexagonal	Per Stick.	3	0
Small, "Lion" head	,, ,,	1	0
,, Plain, Cheaper quality	,, ,,	0	8

AGENTS WANTED (Locomotive foremen and others) on all the Indian RAILWAYS, LARGE WORKSHOPS, &c., to establish WATCH and JEWELLERY Agencies for J. W. BENSON, LTD., the QUEEN'S WATCH-MAKERS. Good remuneration to good men. Apply, with particulars of position, etc., to

J. W. BENSON, LTD.,
LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE).

BOMBAY CASTLE, 27TH SEPTEMBER 1899.
No. 5899-P.

GOVERNMENT are pleased to direct that the following EXEMPTIONS may be printed on the CERTIFICATES of persons INOCULATED with PROFESSOR HAFFKINE'S PLAGUE PROPHYLACTIC:—

1.—This Certificate is effective for six months from the date of inoculation.

2.—The proper holder is exempted from detention at Plague Observation Camps except for such period as may be required to disinfect his Baggage and Clothes if these are considered suspicious.

3.—He is exempted from being sent to Camps, if Evacuation or Segregation is ordered, but if Plague occurs in his house it will have to be disinfected as usual.

4.—The above exemptions do not apply to any one actually suffering from Plague.

5.—Paragraph 2 applies throughout British India. Paragraph 3 applies in the Bombay Presidency only.

By Order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

A. F. WOODBURN,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."
NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR
DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!
FLOR DE JAVAS.
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS;"
"GYMKHANAS."
"GOLCONDAS; BAHADURS."
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."
The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.
REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS"
for the
MONSOON,
Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasis, guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST,
No. 85, Beehoo Chattarjee's Street, Calcutta.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

EK DAM? RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per Bottle, As. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 25, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

RAGLAN CYCLES have a first rate reputation for all round excellence. We are now in receipt of the latest models. Rs. 250.—WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW and Co., Bombay.

OUR COMBINATION Dinner, Tea and Dessert set in Semi-Porcelain Brown "Forget me not" Pattern, Gold lines, original Rs. 37. Reduced to Rs. 29, Marvel of Cheapness, SHROFF BROTHERS.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT, to take entire charge and work all round. None but one having had long experience in large Printing establishments should apply to the "EAGLE" Printing Office, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED offices, for an EXPORT and IMPORT FIRM in the vicinity of Banks, on the Hornby Road, for about Rs. 250, or more. Long lease taken. Apply No "94," care of this paper.

WANTED, immediately, a SECOND HAND LEATHER SEWING MACHINE in perfect order. Good price will be given. Apply "F. R. W.," Care of this Paper.

HOT WEATHER WEAR.—Silk Sash Belts, Rs. 5-8; Cellular Shirts, six for Rs. 30; Thin Under Vest, six for Rs. 14; White Mess Jackets and Trousers, Rs. 11-8; Thin Flannel Suits, Rs. 30; Soft Fronted Shirts, Stiff Cuffs, six for Rs. 24. Best and reliable Goods at lowest Cash Prices. ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street,

FOR SALE.—FOX, IRISH, and BULL TERRIERS, one Beagle, and Pair of Pedigree Sable Collies. Apply STEWARD, Steamer "Hambleton," Stream

TO LET, A BUNGALOW, situated on the Ridge, Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of Mr. E. Schoen, from 1st November next. Apply to C. JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., Girgaum.

TO LET, as from 1st proximo, TOP FLOOR of 2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle. Rent Rs. 200.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW at MATHERAN.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

£2,000,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1898 being the largest amount in the History of the Company. —Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-8-2 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-9-2 per case, at Bandora.

SOCIABLE BICYCLE, Dunlop Tyred, for two ladies or lady and gentleman side by side, Rs. 550.—Apply to the BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co., 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera are sold everywhere, as Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business in Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese Servants for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N.B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

THE only Firm in India which repairs and replaces new Springs to Air Guns with 3 months' guarantee. No. 1, Rs. 4. No. 3. Rs. 5.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort Bombay.1.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE, executed in the permanent PLATINOTYPE process, giving soft and pleasing effects. BROMIDE OPALS, artistically finished in water colour, monochrome or oils. ENLARGEMENTS successfully produced from old or faded Photographs, by RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS, at their Art Photographic Saloon, Bombay. For prices etc., apply to the MANAGER.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3: to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 15 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co. Ld., NEW DEPARTMENT.—Now on VIEW, Works by Great Artists, viz.:—Rosa Bonheur, Meissonier, Leon Moran, Alma Tadema, Leighton, Dendy Sadler, Paton, etc., etc.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

SEEGER'S HAIR DYE—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond. Re. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate, Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.
REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel & Nickel. Rs.
With Turnpin Side	50	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Curl	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.	
At age 20,	Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25,	Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30,	Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35,	Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40,	Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45,	Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the Post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Draft payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letter of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.....£600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal.
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.
HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.
Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.
LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

J. BLACKHALL, Manager

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD,
LONDON COMMITTEE:
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. and O. S.N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000: but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 54 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

BANKS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £300,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... ,, 12,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 7,300,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Fransisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.
BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	11,13,575
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS	51,13,575

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.
PRUDENTIAL, OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.
N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.
Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of either or survivor.*
CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTE of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.
CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.
INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.
Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager
Bombay, 30th June, 1899.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 3 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases recently and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (E.) V. C. Works, Rangpur, Bengal.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Fort Custom House—
A lot of confiscated arms and ammunition, consisting of rifles, guns, pistols, revolvers, empty and loaded cartridges, recappers, fuzes, Bengal lights, sulphur, sight protecters, knives, swords, daggers, powder flasks, air guns, Winchester rifles, D.-B. express rifle, muskets, &c., &c.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LARGE GARDEN.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th inst., at 7 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, consisting of anthuriums, begonias, crotons, lilies, gold ferns, Ceylon palms, Poona standard roses, orchids, &c., &c., the property of Dr. W. H. QUICKE.
Catalogues are published and the plants are on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th, and THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., each day, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, made to order by Wimbridge, Roberts, Mackenzie, and others, also English-made mahogany furniture, over mantle with mirror, very rich crockery and glassware, a set of very handsome brass engraved Benares made desert service for 24 persons, a first-rate rosewood grand piano by Schiedmayer, Stuttgart, in excellent order, one mahogany full size slate Billiard table by John Roberts and Co., complete, very old China and Japanese flower vases and wall plates, rich Persian, Benares, and Jeypore carpets and rugs, very handsome large and small size marble clocks, striking half-hour and hour, model of "Pantheon" at Rome, rich Majolica, Satsuma, and Benares works, inlaid flower pots, rich Majolica ware, brass, iron and blackwood wire spring bedsteads with horse hair mattresses, engravings and paintings, one sewing machine by Willcox and Gibbs, one large English cooking stove by Smith and Wellstood, two English-built light victorias, one on C-spring by Fulker Salisbury, with rubber tyres, and the other by Burlington Carriage Co., sets of silver mounted single harness by Dunnett, one powerful bay waler, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of R. A. BRANSON, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.
N.B.—The plants will not be sold to-morrow as they are already sold.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture of the latest design, drawing-room suite, rich Persian carpets, rich glass, crockery, and platedwares, China and Japanese flower vases and table ornaments, rich engravings and paintings, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, handsome cabinets, almyra, and wardrobes, brass and iron single and double wire spring bedsteads, one strong English-built four wheeled dog-cart, one powerful bay mare, one pony, one saddle and one set of single harness, &c., &c., the property of R. G. C. WESTBROOK, Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at Deena Lodge, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany cottage piano by Soundy & Co., first-rate pictures and oleographs, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, one handsome strong glass-fronted miniature rubber-tyred office brougham, by Windover, one handsome strong mail-phaeton, rubber-tyred wheels, by Dykes of Calcutta, one handsome strong English-built victoria by Ival and Large, London, one English-built light osnoe-shaped barouche by Kesterton, 2 powerful bay Australian horses, valuable medical books, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 22th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Bandora Hill, opposite Mount Mary Church, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, plain and carved french-polished household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, China and Japanese flower vases and table ornaments, Ditmar and Hink's table and hanging lamps, rich engravings and pictures, one strong English dogcart, one bay Arab pony, one set of single harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of Major B. M. GRAYFOOT, I. M. S.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 9th October, 1899.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 169 BALES DAMAGED COTTON.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, in the B. I. S. N. Company's godown, on account of the concerned—
Ex. s. s. Obra.
169 bales damaged Tinnevelly Cotton.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 9th October, 1899.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
NO. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT NEW TOWN, 1ST PATHAN STREET.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, and Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th October, 1899, at 4.30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Narayen Calla, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr Visram Mowjee, (since deceased) the following property, by virtue of a mortgage deed, dated the 16th day of March, 1885, and an indenture of further charge dated the 13th day of September, 1895.
All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at New Town, 1st Pathan Street, formerly in the registration sub-district of Fort, and now of Bombay, formerly occupied by Gopikabai, and now by the said Visram Mowjee, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1256 and new Survey No. 5128, containing by admeasurement 96 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Municipality under No. 37, and bounded on the east by the adjoining property of Gopikabai, widow of Baharilal, and others, on the west by 2nd Pathan Street, on the north by the house of Meseor Rajah, and on the south by the vacant land of Dossa Nathoo.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 9th October, 1899.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA AND CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.
(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles and Jaghirdars of Native states will best consult their interests by employing this firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.
HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c
ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages deposit of title deeds).
LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.
MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.
GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.
RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.
PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.
LEGAL MATTERS, APPEALS, NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.
NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.
CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

OFFICES:
18, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
(OVER MR. RS. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—
8 valuable engravings framed, viz., Bed of Roses, Earle, Administering the First Protestant Sacrament, Sending on Board the Admiral Dutton, Opening of the Six

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that SERVANTS of VISITORS proceeding to MAHABLESHWUR and PANCHGANI, require to be provided with certificates in Form B.

2. All servants are required to attend the Mahableshwur Civil Hospital, or the Dispensary at Panchgani, for Medical Inspection every morning between the hours of 7 and 9 A.M., for ten days after arrival.

3. Families of servants will be detained under observation for a period of ten days at Dhandesher or Machutra Camp.

4. Forms of certificates are obtainable from the Deputy Commissioner of plague operations, Bombay, or from the Cantonment Magistrate or Chief Plague Authority, Poona City, or from the Superintendent Mahableshwur.

5. Those intending to visit Panchgani or Mahableswar, should communicate with the Superintendent at least seven days in advance, except in cases of sudden emergency, when the Superintendent should be communicated with by telegram.

D. C. DAVIDSON, Lt-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Chief Plague Authority, Mahableswar and Panchgani.
29th September, 1899.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of October, 1899, for the supply of :—

500 TONS OF MOULMEIN, RANGOON OR SIAM TEAK LOGS.

150 Tons of this to be not less than 40' x 15" x 15".

Deliveries to commence on 1st November next.

Tenderers to quote the rate per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Company's Locomotive Premises, Parel, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

Tenders must be accompanied by the specification of shipment showing clearly whether the Timber tendered is Moulmein, Rangoon or Siam.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 26th Sept., 1899.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

MISCELLANEOUS STORES,
(COUNTRY PRODUCE).

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent, at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P. M., (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 1st November, 1899, for the SUPPLY of MISCELLANEOUS STORES (country produce), required by the Company during twelve months commencing 1st January, 1900.

TENDERS must be made on the Company's Printed form, to be obtained from the office of the undersigned on application and sent in accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 100 for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which on the Contractor's part, will entail Forfeiture of the Deposit without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction and the Railway Company may cancel the Contract.

The Agent reserves the right to accept any one item or more without reference to others in the same Tender, and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 14th September, 1899.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

SUPPLY OF KEROSINE OIL IN TINS, OR REFINED PETROLEUM.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway at his Office, Victoria Turminus, Bombay, up to one 1 p.m., (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY the 11th October, 1899, for the SUPPLY of abovesaid such quantities as may be required on order from time to time during the period of twelve months, commencing from the 1st day of January, 1900.

CONDITIONS :—Binding in terms of Contract.

NOTE :—Consumption during twelve months is estimated at casee 20,000 (twenty thousand cases).

SAMPLES representing such qualities as will be accepted, can be seen on application to the undersigned at his office.

TENDERS :—These must be made out on the Company's "printed form" which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office.

DEPOSIT :—Rs. 1,500 (one thousand and five hundred rupees) must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 13th September, 1899.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

UNDER the Orders of Government Tenders are hereby invited for the SUPPLY in Bombay of Compressed Fodder from BURMAH, CEYLON, EGYPT, or elsewhere.

2. The Fodder may consist of Hay, Karbi, Bhoosa, Rice, Straw, or any similar Stuff suitable for Cattle Food.

3. Samples of any of the above descriptions of Fodder for the supply of which Tenders are offered must be submitted for examination to such Officer as Government may appoint in that behalf, and no Tender will be accepted unless such Officer certifies that the Samples come up to the Standard prescribed in Clause 4.

4. The Fodder must be sound and dry. Rice and other Straw must be bright, and the Ingredients of Bhoosa must be correctly specified.

5. Government reserve the right of making deductions from the Price agreed upon in any case in which the bulk supplied proves inferior to the Sample submitted.

6. The Fodder must be delivered into Railway Wagons in Bombay on either the G. I. P. or B. B. & C. I. Railway, as Government may in any case direct, and care must be taken to load into each wagon the maximum quantity which such wagon is capable of carrying.

7. Delivery of the Fodder must commence not later than 1st January, 1900, and must continue throughout the period of Contract at intervals to be specified in the Tender and at an average rate of not less than 100 tons per week.

8. Each tender shall specify :

(1) The aggregate amount of Fodder which the person tendering is prepared to supply, and the period within which he will supply it.

(2) The nature of the Fodder which it is proposed to supply.

(3) The size and weight of the bales in which it is proposed to supply the Fodder.

(4) The Price per ton delivered into Railway Wagons as aforesaid.

9. Tenders will be received by the Undersigned up to noon on 31st October, 1899. They should be legibly marked "Tender for Famine Fodder."

10. A sum of Rs. 1,000 is to accompany each Tender. This will be forfeited in case, after a Tender has been accepted, the Contractor shall refuse to sign and complete the Contract, Documents and Agreements within 15 days after acceptance of the Tender, otherwise it will be returned.

12. The Undersigned reserves to himself the right to reject the lowest or any Tender.

R. C. WROUGHTON,
Conservator of Forests, C. C.

Poona, 2nd October, 1899.

NOTIFICATION.

SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited by the Diwan of Cochin for the SUPPLY of 1,80,000 (one hundred and eighty thousand) Indian maunds of Bombay SALT, for the use of the Cochin Sirkar during the year 1075 M. E.

Tenders will be received at the Huzur Cutcherry by the Secretary to the Diwan till the evening of MONDAY, the 23rd October, 1899, (8th Thabar 1075); and all tenders will be opened at 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 24th October, in the Huzur Cutcherry, in the presence of such of the parties as may be in attendance.

3. Each tender shall be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500, in cash or currency notes.

4. All tenders must be for the supply of Salt of the sample kept in the Salt Revenue Superintendent's Office, which the tenderers can see at any time on office days ; and auction may, at the option of the Diwan, be held as soon as the tenders are opened. In the case of unsuccessful bidders or tenderers, their deposit will be returned immediately after the result is announced. In the case of successful parties, the deposits will be retained as security against default, until the further security required under clause 6 "infra," is furnished, and the agreement for the due fulfilment of the contract is entered into.

5. The agreement mentioned in the last preceding clause shall be executed within a week after the result is announced, either before the Diwan, or such officer as the Diwan may authorize in this behalf, on an 8 puthan stamp paper to be provided by the successful party.

6. Satisfactory security either in cash or in Government of India Pro Notes to the extent of Rs. 5 (five) per hundred maunds will have to be furnished before the contract is entered into.

7. Anyparty who fails to execute the agreement shall forfeit his preliminary deposit of Rs. 500, and shall also be liable for any loss that the Sirkar may sustain in consequence of his default, but he shall not be entitled to any profit that may accrue from the resale of the contract.

8. The Salt must be delivered at the weighing shed of the Sirkar depot at the port of Malipuram, from the beginning of November, and all delivery must be completed by the 15th of April, 1900.

9. All Salt not up to the sample, will be rejected.

10. The Superintendent of Salt Revenue shall decide whether any Salt delivered is up to the sample or not. In case of any dispute, an appeal shall lie to the Diwan, whose order shall be final.

11. The tenders shall specify, in words at length, the rate in rupees per hundred Indian maunds.

12. The Contractor will be furnished with a certificate under the seal and signature of the Diwan, specifying the quantity of Salt which he is authorized to procure for the use of the Sirkar.

13. On production of the above certificate at Bombay, the Contractor will be allowed to export free of duty, on payment of 3 pies per maund (which he will have to bear) as much Salt as he is authorized to procure.

14. The quantity of Salt exported from Bombay must be delivered at the Malipuram depot without any deficiency ; otherwise the Contractor shall pay to the Sirkar the full export duty prevailing at the time of import on such deficiency. No allowance for wastage will be made.

15. In regard to all Salt not up to the Sample, the Contractor shall pay to the Sirkar Rs. 3 per maund, minus the cost price according to Contract, and the Contractor shall be at liberty to sell such Salt at prices not less than the Sirkar rates.

16. After each shipment has been received, a certificate shall be granted, showing whether the whole quantity shipped has been received or not, and in the latter case, if the full duty that may prevail at the time of import has been collected upon the deficient quantity.

17. This certificate must be produced by the Contractor before the Bombay authorities within two months of the shipment.

18. The contract price will be paid as each shipment is delivered and the bags returned.

19. Tenders to be addressed to the Diwan of Cochin, and to be superscribed "Tender for the supply of Salt."

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Diwan.

Office of the Diwan of Cochin Camp, Trichur, 26th September, 1899, (11th Karkat, 1075).

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. & 1 bon.	1,200
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,220
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,140
Commercial Bank of India.	{1c.000 / 15,000}	100	{100 / 75}	8 p.c.	95
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£5	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank.	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£21-1-
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£27 1-2
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	30

PRESS COMPANIES

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,300 x d
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	16 pr. ct.	410
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	725
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	165
Bhowmagger City Press & Manfg. Co.Ld.	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Breuis Co-operative Press Co., Ld	1,000	125	125	Nil.	70
Broach City Press Co., Ld	561	200	200	dvd R30	180 xd
Colaba	600	200	200	dv Rs 20	200 xd
Coast India	500	1,250	1,250	dvd Rs 15	315
English Press and Manfg ...	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,350
Fort	400	200	...	dvd Rs 9	70
French	150	8,300	500	dvd Rs20	630
Harvey and Sabapathy ...	300	500	500	dvd Rs10	510
Hingoli Press Co, Ld	450	450	500	dvd Rs35	560 xd
Khangaum Mahuva Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	Rs 17	132 xd
Khangaum Manufacturing Co., Ld	240	450	450	dvd Rs 80	475 xd
Mahomadpura Cotton Gand P. Co., Ld ...	300	500	500	53	55
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	60
Mofussil Co	725	400	400	dvd Rs35	400
Mummar M.	000	250	all	dvd Rs20	215
New Berar	00	500	500	dvd Rs50	560
New Indian	00	125	125	dv Rs12½	152 1-2
Prince of Wales Sabapathy (Bellary)	100	500	00	20	165 340
Sassoon	500	500	500	20	340 xd
Sind and Punjab Co.	300	500	500	125	585
Sirah Woollen Mills	100	1,000	1,000	20	1,300
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	400	2,000	750	20	310
Volkart	200	250	250	Nil.	75
	37	200	all	12	
	--	000	..	Rs 80	1,005 xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advantage	70	1,000	000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	0	225
Anglo-Indian	1,345			Nil	38
Asser Veerjee Mill Ltd.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 560 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	nom.
Aurangabad S. & M. Co. Ld.		1,000	1,000	60	
Bailey S.& W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.,	1,000
Berar Manfg. Co., Ld ...	2,750	550,000	20)	12 1-2	175
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co....	90	500	500	dvd Rs 20	460
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000		90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	400
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,000
Central India..	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.50	1,900
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.8.	425
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	600
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	392 1-2
Coorla Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	460 xd
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	590
David Mill ..	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.30	310
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co. Ld	400	250	all	dvd Rs20	255
Dhun Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	320
Framjee Petit..	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	375
Hindustan	575	1,000	1,000	Nil	275
Hingughat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	50	680
Hope Mills....	900	1,000	1,000	30	450
Hydraulad	700	1,000	1,000	20	1,295
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	200
Indian Manfg...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 30	440
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld..	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 50	500
James Greaves,	1,100	500	500	25	485 xd
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs 20	220
Jamsh.d Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	Nil	135
Jewraj Balloo..	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	450
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.....	8,420	1,000	1,000		20
Khandesh	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs65	725
Khangaum Manfg. Co....	1,000	250	250	65	500 xd
Khatao Makajee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs25	450
Leopold	3,500	100	108	dvd Rs.5	150
Lord Reay Mlg.	445	1,000	1,000	80	200
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	R s 100	2,600 xd
Mahaluxmee...	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	90
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 60	1,735
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld.	300	100	115	dvd Rs15	...
Mazagon	5,000	250	...	dvd Rs. 5	10
Morarji Goculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,500
Myson & Co. Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs15	200
Madura Mills..	7,779	100	100	Nil.	...
National	500	1,00.	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	145
Oriental	5,725	625	25	dvd Nil	40
Presidency Mills. Co.(Ld).	742	1,	1,000	dvd Rs 50	675
Queen Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	Rs50	540
Ripon Mills ...	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	750
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	475
Shólapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs75	1,700 xd
Soondardas ...	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	100
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvd Rs 12½	240
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	2.0	Rs. 15	225
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15	150
Star of India ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	660
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs22½	600 xd
Sassoon and Alliance ...	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs 20	270
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 20	230
Vanishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld..	900	500	500	dvd Rs40	410 xd
Victoria Mills..	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2225
Western India.	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	260
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvd R-	25
Wadia Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	s1	...

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry....	500	500	..	4 pr. ct.	575 xd
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.....	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	450 xd

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle Wholesale depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 52m. Sun sets, 5h. 42m. High water, 1-32m., 1-14a. Low water, 7-13m., 7-9a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Arrival of R. I. M. S. Canning.
Gymkhana Sports.
Government assembles at Mahablesh wur.
Harris Football Tournament.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Chupra entered the dock on Saturday and the steamer Bahadury left it on Friday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Carthage and Dwarka entered the dock on Saturday and the steamers Dumra and Bermida left it on Friday and Saturday respectively.

JAMNADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, PORBUNDER.—During the month ending on 30th September last, the number of patients treated in this dispensary was 9,935, the number of new admissions being 1 712. The average daily attendance was 331.

A BIRD-LIKE FLOWER.—Mr. Rustom Ardasir Merwan Irani, the well-known floriculturist of Mount Road, has been lately growing in his gardens a curious flower which has all the appearance of a bird. It shows two wings like a bird's and has a beak and a long tail.

A MISSING LAD.—The Rev. E. O. Hume of the Byculla American Mission, Parel Road, has reported to the police that a lad named Eknath Gungaram, aged twelve years, belonging to that Institute, left at 7 p.m., on the 5th instant to go and work at the John Roberts Fort Establishment and has not since been heard of.

FOR PLAGUE WORK.—The steamar Carthage, which arrived in Bombay on Saturday last, has brought from England eight more medical men and nine nurses for plague work in this presidency. They are to be inoculated with Professar Haffkine's serum before being sent to their alloted posts in Dharwar, Poona, Satara, Nasik, and Matheran.

PARSI PLAGUE RELIEF FUND.—At the Gaiety Theatre, on Saturday afternoon, a phonographical recital in aid of the above fund was given by Mr. Shahar Aspandiar, of the Phonographic Agency, Kalbadevi Road, before a crowded and appreciative Parsi audience. The programme, which was an attractive one, consisted about two dozen items, including vocal and instrumental music, both English and Hindustani. All the items were admirably rendered, several of them being deservedly encored. The proceeds of the performance amounted to about one thousand rupees, which will be handed over to the trustees of the fund.

THE POISONED MILK.—The man Babaji Kannoo, who carried the poisoned milk to the house of one Gopal Raghoo at De Lisle Road and delivered it to him in the name of the latter's friend, was arrested by the police at Falkland Road on Friday evening. He made a statement regarding the dhatura which was found mixed in the milk. He took the police to a shop at Null Bazaar and pointed out the person from whom he had purchased the dhatura. The shopkeeper identified Babaji as the person who had purchased the drug at his shop. Babaji was on Saturday charged by Superintendent Stanford before Mr. P. H. Dastur, with administering a stupifying drug with intent to cause hurt. The case was remanded.

SUICIDE OF A LABOURER.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an enquiry yesterday at Tardeo Road, regarding the death of Visram Raghoo, a Hindu labourer aged about twenty years. On the morning of Saturday the 30th ultimo, deceased left home to attend his work in a mill. About three hours after he returned home and complained of fever and headache. Vishram remained home and tried household remedies, but the fever continued to rise and about four days afterwards he became delirious. About 5 o'clock on Saturday morning last he was found missing from home and his wife after searching for him in vain, gave information to the police at the Chowpatty police station. Yesterday morning, a woman who resides in the same chawl in which the deceased lived, went to a well situated at a short distance from the house, and found the body of the man floating on the surface of the water, face downwards. The police were informed and they had the body removed from the well. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

DEATH OF A SOLICITOR'S MANAGING CLERK.—We are sorry to record the death of Mr. Meherali Mahomed Patel, the well-known managing clerk of Messrs. Payne Gilbert, Sayani and Co., which occurred on the 5th instant after an illness of about a month from a severe attack of rheumatism. He joined Messrs. Leith and Crawford, solicitors, as an assistant to Mr. R. M. Sayani, who was then an articled clerk in that firm, and ever since faithfully remained in the service of Mr. R. M. Sayani until his death. He was an able and industrious managing clerk and won the good opinions of the leading counsel for his very able management of some of the most complicated cases. He was one of the trustees of the Muljibhoy Jeswraj Khoja Library, and as one of its oldest members, took very great interest in its welfare. He was a high mason and a past master of Lodge "Islam," being the first Khoja gentleman who ever attained to that honour. The office of Mr. Payne, Gilbert, Sayani and Co. and the Muljibhoy Jewraj Khoja Library are closed on Friday last, in respect to the memory of the deceased, who leaves behind him a widow, two sons and two daughters.

EXCITING CAPTURE OF BURGLARS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Superintendent McDermott prosecuted three burglars named Azim Amonbhai, Akumali Ashwantali *alias* Bengalee Babu and Abdul Rahiman Ghison, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of attempting to commit housebreaking at Girgaum Road. It appears that in consequence of certain information previously received, Inspector Barker in company of some native policemen, proceeded on the night of the 4th instant to the house occupied by a woman at Girgaum Back Road and watched the place from a distance. They waited there for about half an hour when they noticed three or four men going in the direction of the house. They were armed with implements of housebreaking, this put the police immediately on the alert. The burglars first climbed up the wall at the back of the house and were attempting to force open a window to enter the place, when an indiscreet policeman raised an alarm. The three burglars at once jumped down the wall on to the road, but the police officers were ready to receive them below. The second accused Akumali, who had jumped close to Inspector Barker, aimed a blow at that officer, with the auger with which he was armed, Inspector Barker warded off the blow and arrested the man. In the meanwhile Abdul Rahiman, who had jumped into the compound was secured by Constable Stencil. Both the accused were then searched when an auger and a jemmy were found on their persons. The police then went about the compound and came upon the third accused Azim, who was found hiding behind a tree. This man had also a jemmy concealed under his clothes. The accused denied the charge, saying that they had gone to the place to hear singing and music at the instance of one Abdulla. The magistrate on the evidence convicted the accused on a charge of criminal trespass and sentenced them to three months' rigorous imprisonment each.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

THE following is the Programme for the extra day's Mounted Sports to be held on Saturday, 14th inst :—

Tent Pegging. Over a jump carrying spear, then take a peg.

Tandem Race. To ride one horse (or pony) and drive another round the tress and back over a given course. First past the post to win.

Ladies driving competition.

Pony hurdle Scurry Cup valued at Rs. 49.) About 3 furlongs, over 4 flights of brush wood fences. For Arab and C. B. Ponies 14 hands and under that have never won a race value Rs. 49.) (Catch weights over 10 stones and 7 lbs. Colours must be worn. W. I. T. C. and polo certificates accepted.)

Syces Race.

Gymkhana Chokra's Race.

The Honorary Secretaries reserve to themselves the right of making any alteration or addition in this Programme that they may think necessary.

The Prizes in connection with the Mounted Sports will be presented on completion of this Programme.

REFERRING to the reported disturbances in Shantung the "Kolnische Volkszeitung," which on such matters is generally well-informed, explains the absence of official confirmation of the news by the suppression at the hands of the Chinese Government of a telegram addressed to the German Minister in Pekin from the disturbed district. The victims of these disturbances are native converts to Christianity, and the view is maintained in Berlin that diplomatic protection can only be extended to German subjects, as otherwise conflicts would arise with the Chinese Government of which it would be impossible to foresee the end. The Clerical organ, however, declares that diplomacy must seek a way out of the confused situation as German undertakings are also in danger ; the construction of the railway, for instance, has to be carried on under constant military protection.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY.)

SUCCESSION TO THE GANGAD ESTATE.

GAGUBHA *alias* DEVISANG RAISANGJEE AND ANOTHER *vs.* JUVANSANGJEE BHAI SAHEB *alias* JASWATSANGJEE, A MINOR.

His lordship delivered judgment on an application of Gagubha, for a review of judgment passed by the late Sir Charles Farran and Mr. Justice Candy on the 1st February 1898, confirming the decree of the first class subordinate judge at Ahmedabad, that Juvansangje, the original plaintiff, now respondent, was the rightful heir to succeed to the Gangad estate. The Hon. Mr. Scott, with Mr. F. Pestonjee Jehangir Talyarkhan, and Mr. C. H. Setalvad, with Messrs. Shah and Javeri, appeared for Gagubha, the petitioner ; while the respondent was represented by Mr. M. H. Starling, Mr. Goculdas Parekh, and Mr. R. Desai.

Mr. Justice Candy, in delivering judgment, said : I have carefully considered the arguments urged by counsel, and am clearly of opinion that no sufficient cause has been shown for the delay in making the application, and further that no sufficient reason has been shown for a review of the decree of this Court affirming the decision of the First Class Subordinate Judge. When the rule was obtained there were prima facie both sufficient cause and sufficient reason ; but further enquiry has shown that these do not really exist.

First as to the delay : I am satisfied that Devising was aware in February 1898 of the adverse decision of the High Court soon after it was delivered. There was no necessity for him to apply to the Talukdari Settlement Officer for a copy of the judgment ; he was by that time on the record in his own capacity as an adult ; he could have written direct for a copy.

His allegation (para. 10 of his application) that he was never informed by the Talkdari Settlement Officer of the result of the appeal is clearly false. As to alleged want of funds it is sufficient to note that the suit was filed on a Rs. 10 stamp, and the applicant has failed to point out what the "some delay" or "little delay" was, which was caused by the want of necessary funds, or how that want was supplied. As to the applicant's visit to and stay in Kattywar with his wife's relatives whatever may have been the date of his child's birth, and of his going to Bagdaria, it is manifest that he was able to and did come to Ahmedabad and Sanand whenever business called him. That is practically admitted. He is not a poor cultivator who had to attend on his sick wife. There is not a particle of evidence to establish his own alleged sickness for a month. Whatever may have been the real reason for the application being filed so late as December 1898—it is easy to guess one but this after all would be speculation—I am convinced that applicant has failed to show such sufficient cause for the long delay, as would justify the Court in removing the bar of limitation. But as applicant's younger brother Fulbha, who is still a minor, has been allowed by the Court to join in the application, and as his counsel claims to be heard on the merits apart from any question of delay—a position which I am inclined to think is doubtful—and as I have heard the other counsel on the merits, I will indicate the grounds for holding that there is no sufficient reason for granting a review. Devising was practically a minor : he only became a major towards the conclusion of the case in the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court : and I will therefore treat him and his younger brother on the same level as regards the merits of the application apart from any question of delay. Devising's estate is heavily involved : he was advised by the Talukdari Settlement Officer—and in my opinion most rightly advised—not to incur the useless expenditure which would be involved in a separate appeal, but to join in the appeal which was to be preferred on behalf of the minor Fulbha. The applicant's allegations that Mr. Bhimbhai, the Talukdari Settlement Officer, was opposed to an appeal being filed in the High Court, and that he (applicant) had to move the Collector to insist on an appeal being preferred, are false. Mr. Bhimbhai consulted his predecessor, Mr. Quin, and recommended an appeal being made, and for that purpose retained the services of the pleader of the Ahmedabad Bar in this Presidency, the Government Pleader Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtikar. He also intended at first to engage the services of the Advocate General at the hearing ; but this was found too expensive, and he was content to rely solely on the Government Pleader. For this he is, in my opinion, not to be blamed. The Talukdari Settlement Officer is attacked for not sending one Hirachand Veiji to Bombay to instruct the Government Pleader. It is said that both he and the Collector, though they were requested to send Hirachand, refused to do so. This is not true. No request is satisfactorily proved. Even if it were, they would, I think, have been exercising a wise discretion in refusing to send the man. It is sufficient to read the remarks of the Subordinate Judge in his judgment about this man, (and the papers which have been recorded in these proceedings about him, to understand that it might have been inadvisable to allow such a person to have anything further to do with the case. He is no doubt intelligent and active ; but there would always be the risk of his being too active. Then, as to the Government Pleader in Bombay not having been properly instructed :—as the learned counsel truly stated the gravamen of this charge lies in the allegation that no point was made in the memorandum of appeal regarding the refusal of the First Class Subordinate Judge to accede to the application 522 made on behalf of the defence that further evidence should be taken on commission. I put aside the application 525, as that was made on behalf of defendant 5, Ramsangji, who really had and has no "locus standi." The Government Pleader, Bombay, of course received his instructions from the Government Pleader, Ahmedabad. I have no doubt that they after due consideration felt that it would be no use in appeal to urge that the First Class Subordinate Judge at the close of a protracted hearing was wrong in not beginning the case afresh, by issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses in Kattywar, when the defence had had ample opportunity for having those witnesses examined, and had failed to take advantage of that opportunity. It is impossible to read the First Class Subordinate Judge's order of 21st November 1896 without seeing that it was fully justified by the facts before him. It is urged that the Collector was not previously personally convinced as to the genuineness of this evidence, but that shortly before the application 522 was presented, inquiries instituted by an Assistant Political Agent in Kattywar had shown that evidence would be forthcoming showing the fraud played in getting up plaintiff as a spurious son. A true copy of the letter from the Assistant Political Agent to the Collector dated 14th November 1896, has now been produced, which shows that all this information was a "current rumour" as to the son of one Kalubha having been given to Vakhatsing of Vavdi who handed him over to Gangad ; and to replace this boy one of the same age was obtained from one Kalabhai, and was named Amarsang. This "rumour" was current as long ago as 1888, if not before. Can any Court now say that the Subordinate Judge was wrong in rejecting the application 522, or that the Collector neglected the interests of Devising and Fulbha in not pressing long before November 1896 for the evidence of the Kattywar witnesses to be taken on commission ? Clearly not. Hirachand Veiji was the prime mover throughout the proceedings in the Subordinate Court ; and it is not pretended that he urged the Government Pleader before November 1896 to ask for the examination of those witnesses and that the Government Pleader wrongly refused to take action. Even now what ground is there for supposing that the witnesses will disclose the alleged fraud as regards the spurious son ? Mr. Scott pointed to the statement said to have been made by "Doctor Premji" on 17th September 1896 to the Karbhari of Wala ; and Mr. Setalwad referred to the depositions of 2 witnesses, Bawaji and Waghji, taken before a magistrate at Nowanagar in 1886, but these were well known to the defence even before 1888. The defence had obtained a special order for a commission to examine this Dr. Premji, and yet they refrained from executing it. It is evident that they felt diffident about the genuineness of this evidence, and there is nothing now to show that that diffidence has really been removed. No affidavit has been now produced from Dr. Premji or from any other witness showing that he is able to give important testimony at the present time. The "current rumour" of 1896 is of no use. The Court is asked now to send a roving commission to Kattywar to obtain some evidence from witnesses who will not be examined either by the Subordinate Judge or by this Court, and on their paper evidence this Court will be asked to set aside an elaborate and exhaustive judgment recorded by the Subordinate Judge after a critical examination of literally hundreds of exhibits. I must refuse to do this. The other grounds urged for re-opening the case are admittedly weaker than that which is based on the application, Exhibit 522, and I need not notice them in detail. I therefore reject the application. The *prima facie* special circumstances which last April induced me to grant the rule have been shown not to exist. The Collector and Talukdari Settlement Officer have completely justified their conduct. The rule must be discharged with costs.

AT the United States Civic Federation Conference on the uses and abuses of trusts and combinations on Sept. 16th Mr. Bryan strongly condemned the system of trust monopolies in private hands as indefensible from every standpoint and intolerable. "There can be," said Mr. Bryan, "no good in monopoly in private hands until the Almighty sends angels to preside over us. We cannot destroy monopoly until it is made impossible by law." Both the individual State and the nation, Mr. Bryan continued, should have concurrent remedies. In conclusion, he expressed his readiness to adopt any methods by which trusts could be annihilated. When Mr. Bryan sat down at

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The above machines are all patented and warranted to perform 3 to 4 times the work obtained from ordinary methods, effecting a corresponding saving in cost of working.

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TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., Ld. have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that Marcks and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

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TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for many years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 7.

An extra allotment of Telegraphic Transfers was made in London yesterday, amounting to Rs. 3,00,000 on Calcutta, at 1s. 4 5-32d.; and to-day there was another, of Rs. 11,00,000, on Calcutta, at 1s. 4 5-32d. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 3 7-8d.

Consols advanced 1-4 per cent., to 103 1-2. French Rentes were unchanged at 100 1-4; and Paris Exchange on London declined 1-4 centime, to 25·34 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was 1-2 per cent. higher, at 111 1-2; and Rupee Securities, 3 1-2 per cents, continued at £62 1-8. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 5 1-4 per cent, and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 5 per cent. Bar Silver was 1-16d. dearer, at 26 11-16d. per oz.; and in New York 1-8 cent, at 58 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London 1-2 cent higher, at 4·86 dollars. The shipments of Specie consisted of £120,000 in Silver and £10,000 in Gold to Bombay; £24,000 in Silver to Hongkong and £19,000 to Shanghai.

Consols continued to-day at 103 1-2., and French Rentes at 100 1-4. Paris Exchange on London was 1 centime lower, at 25·33 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was 1-2 per cent higher, at 112, and Rupee Securities 1-8 cent., at £62 1-4. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 5 per cent, and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 5 1-8 per cent. Bar Silver further advanced 1-16d., to 27 3-4d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was unchanged in value, at 58 cent. per oz., with demand Exchange on London 1-4 cent higher, at 4·86 1-4 dollars. Some £175,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England.

Linseed was quoted to-day at 47 1-4s. per 416 lbs., October-November shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, market firm.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet yesterday, Surat steady, Arrivals quiet. Spot prices were unchanged; but American Arrivals were 1-32 to 3-64d. higher, extreme quotations being 3 57-64d. for October delivery, and 3 27-32d. for February-March. The day's Sales were 8,000 bales, including 100 bales Surats; and the Imports 7,000 bales. The Manchester market was strong.

To-day, Spot Mid.-Americans declined 1-16d. in Liverpool; East Indians were without change; and American Arrivals were 3-32d. lower in all positions, extreme quotations being 3 51-64d. and 3 3-4d. per lb. for October and February-March delivery, respectively. The day's Sales were 7,000 bales, and the Imports 7,000 bales. The market closed easier, Surats easier, Arrivals quiet. The Manchester Market was firm. The total sales in Liverpool during the week ending yesterday were 5,000 bales less than in the week preceding, at 50,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers was 4,000 bales lower, at 55,000 bales. The week's Imports were 12,000 bales more, at 43,000 bales. The total Stock decreased by 20,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 716,000 bales

In New York yesterday Ready Mid.-Uplands cotton was unchanged at 7 5-16 cents per lb.; January Futures were 17 points lower, at 7·03 cents, and April 19 points, at 7·12 cents. The receipts at the U. S. Ports were 39,000 bales.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was still to-day at 7 5-16 cents in New York; January Futures recovered 8 points, at 7.11 cents, and April 11 points, at 7·23 cents. The Receipts at the Ports were 39,000 bales.

Locally the cotton market has been quiet to-day, with a small enquiry.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are quiet and unchanged.

FREIGHTS are steady with but little doing to-day.

EXCHANGE opened steady in tone at 1s. 4 1-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 13-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was very little business passing; Bank Wire was done to a moderate extent for November delivery, at 1s. 4 3-32d. The market closed at the following level:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 1-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 1-8d.	,,
Credits 3 months' Sight	1s. 4 13-32d.	,,
Francs	1·72 1-2	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates are firm at 93 1-4 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per cents, 93 1-8 for the Settlement, and 89 for 3 per Cents.

SHARES.—Mofussil Presidency Banks are Rs. 5 higher; Manockjee Petit, Rs. 35, and Central India, Rs. 20.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 2nd October, as compared with the statement of 26th September, 1899:—

LIABILITIES.	September 26. Rs. A P.	October 2. Rs. A P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	95,00,000 0 0	95,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,72,47,105 13 1	1,73,61,803 8 11
Other Deposits, &c.	5,35,75,151 3 2	5,21,12,723 10 10
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3 51,816 10 3	5,21,965 15 8
Sundries	23,71,457 10 4	24,08,896 12 5
	10,30,45,531 4 10	10,19,11,389 15 10

ASSETS.	Rs. A P	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	55,91,151 0 0	53 91,584 0 0
Other authorised Investments.	85,46,893 0 0	85,43,893 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	2,03,83,231 12 7	1,98,97,605 0 4
Accounts of Credit do.	2,17,59,673 5 10	2,20,74,928 1 4
Bills discounted, &c.	1,65,14,581 13 7	1,53,81 935 9 3
Balances with other Banks.	6,53,831 15 10	7,51,090 11 10
Bullion	5,199 7 7	5,199 7 7
Dead Stock	13,17,926 14 7	13,21,261 0 10
Stamps	8,139 14 8	9 139 8 2
Sundries	15,78,449 8 11	15 79 070 5 5
Cash, &c., at Head Office	7,84,67,138 13 7	74,37,317 10 4
Do. at Branches	2,65,78,392 7 3	1 85,15,344 8 9
	Rs. 10,30,45,531 4 10	10,19,11,389 15 10

LIABILITIES.		
Government Balance at Head Office	2 92,142	Dec.
Do. at Branches	4,03,841	Inc.
Other Deposits	14,62,431	Dec.
Post Bills	1,73,149	Inc.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	3,02,567	Dec.
Loans	4,90,655	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	3,15,255	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	1,32,626	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	12,21,252	Dec.
Do at Branches	5,95,552	Inc.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Bhownuggur, 3 8-32.

The Manchester Market has been strong.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	103 1-2
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	111 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	92 1-8
Bar Silver	26 11-16

The sum of about £75,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, OCT. 6.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackinnon arrived here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, OCT. 6.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mombassa arrived here yesterday evening.

PORTSAID, OCT. 6.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Golconda left here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa left here this morning.

The German East Africa Line steamer Sultan left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 6th instant, via Mombassa.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 9th October, 1899

1. Orderly Sergt for the week:—
No. 1 Company Corpl. R. B. Lenahan.
No. 2 Company Sergt. W. R. Pennington.

2. The following drills will take place this week:—
No. 1 Company (Town Hall Compound)—To-morrow at 6-45 a.m., and Thursday at 8-15 p.m.—10 pr. R. M. L. Gun drill and Laying.
No. 2 Company (Nesbit Road Headquarters)—To-morrow and Thursday at 8-15 p.m.—10 pr. R. M. L. Gun drill and Laying.

3. The following Govt. Resolution is published for information:—Major A K Leslie, Commandant B V A, has been granted 6 months leave on private affairs to Europe from the 30th September.

4. Leave of absence has been granted as follows:—Gr J Flood for 12 months from the 4th inst.; and Br M C Johnson, for 2 months from the 6th instant.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS

BOYLE—September 16, Twickenham, wife of A G Boyle, Uganda Civil Service, of a son.

GAISFORD—September 16, at Dublin, the wife of Captain J Gaisford, 25th Punjab Infantry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

COWIE—HOLLOWAY—September 13, at St Mark's Church, Tunbridge Wells, E L Cowie, Capt 1st West, Indian Regt, son of the late Surg-Gen A J Cowie, I M S, to Dulce, daughter of E B Holloway.

EVERED—FROST—September 19, at All Saints, Margaret St., London, W., by the Rev. Warwick Elwin, cousin of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. Allen Whitworth, Vicar of the Parish, the Rev. Ranulph Hamilton Evered, M. A., Oxon, Vicar of Newland, Gloucestershire, to Mabel Frances, eldest daughter of C. Evitt Frost, Indian Civil Service, (retired) of The Warren, Sydney, Gloucestershire.

GORDON—JAMES—September 19, at St Jude's, South Kensington, Capt McLeod J Gordon, Poona Horse, to Annette Mary (Zoo), daughter of late Col T James, C B, Bengal Staff Corps.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1899.

ONE of the most deplorable features of the present situation in South Africa is the extreme bitterness of the racial animosities evoked. These animosities are not confined to Dutch and British. At Elandsfontein, ten miles from Johannesburg, Cornish miners have taken the train for the Cape in large numbers on many successive days, declaring as in 1895-6, that they had come to the Transvaal to work in the mines and not to fight the Boers. Welch and other miners gather at the stations and pelt the Cornishmen with rotten eggs and worse. As soon as they are seated in the train they are pulled out on the platform, and their clothes torn from their backs. That scene is repeated at every station, "and those who do escape reach their destination more dead than alive. One cannot but pity them with their faces and persons bespattered with evil-smelling eggs." Had the Boers treated Englishmen in that fashion Sir Alfred Milner would, with good reason, have complained that the English were as Helots in the land. As their persecutors are their own countrymen, there is no word of repudiation from the High Commissioner or any one else. The Welsh miners, who number many thousands, disdain the prudent neutrality of the Cornishmen, they have sent deputations to Wales to represent the grievances of the Uitlanders and stir up the Liberal constituencies to support the policy of the Government. The propaganda has had such an effect that the Welsh members, or some of them, have been obliged to choose between supporting the movement or seeing their seats handed over to the Government at the General Election. That explains why Welsh Liberal members have been stumping the country in favour of "Lord Salisbury's South African policy." As might be expected, the feeling of antipathy between British and Dutch is becoming more and more pronounced as the months roll by. Its intensity in South Africa may be gauged by a speech made by the Agent-General of Natal at a dinner of the West Australian mining officials at the Earl's Court Exhibition on the 20th ult. Having premised that he would not speak of politics, this member of the Peace family proceeded to say that in South Africa Englishmen dared not speak above their breath, being "tyrannised over and oppressed by the most wicked Government under the sun." There might be still a chance of a peaceful solution, but, if it could not be found, then he said "God send War"—a truly Christian sentiment, received with prolonged cheers by the Colonials present. That eminently judicious speech was not altogether calculated to prevent the "Transvaal fever" spreading largely throughout Cape Colony, where the Dutch outnumber their English neighbours. That was the ardent hope expressed by General Colley a day or two before he fell at Majuba—a rational and politic desire worthy of a statesman. It was to prevent that "fever" from spreading like the rinderpest throughout Cape Colony and Natal that Mr. Gladstone's Government in 1881 resolved to undo the calamitous work of Sir Bartle Frere and Sir Theophilus Shepstone, and restore to the Transvaal the independence which had been snatched from it. The present Colonial Secretary fully approved of that act of appeasement.—"The Boers", he said, "are not naturally a warlike race; they are a homely, industrious, but somewhat rude and uncivilised nation of farmers, living on the produce of the soil; they are animated by a deep and even stern religious sentiment, and they inherit from their ancestors—the men who won the independence of Holland from the oppressive rule of Philip II. of Spain—their unconquerable love of freedom and liberty. Are not these qualities which commend themselves to men of the English race? Are they not virtues of which we are proud, and we believe form the best characteristics of the English people? Is it against such a nation that we are to be called upon to exercise the dread arbitrament of arms?" That is precisely the nation which Mr. Chamberlain now calls upon the Empire—the Mother Country and the Colonies—to subject to the dread arbitrament of arms. The Transvaal "fever" will spread throughout the whole of South Africa and poison its atmosphere in very deed for generations to come.

The fact that Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, speaking at Maidstone on Friday evening, attached no importance to the announcement that morning of the *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent at Newcastle that General Joubert had begun an advance on Wednesday, with a general movement of his artillery, as it had been categorically stated that General Symons was preparing to abandon the Natal Frontier from Laing's Nek to Glencoe for the south and would evacuate Newcastle in twenty-four hours. That forward movement of the Boers would have been in accordance with an ultimatum, which had been handed to Mr. Conyngham Greene on Monday last, demanding the withdrawal of the troops from the frontier within twenty-four hours. Yet the Leader of the Liberal Opposition distinctly stated that "neither side has shut the door to further negotiations." On that basis he proceeded to reassure the Boers, who, struck with the extraordinary contrast between the reasonable and conciliatory despatch of the 8th September and the menacing speech of the Colonial Secretary in Birmingham, full of insult and contumely, refused to trust the milder language of the despatch; and he declared that the speeches made subsequently by the Duke of Devonshire and Sir M. White-Ridley were as binding on the honour of Government as the official despatches. Such an argument would be belated, and absurd, if the armies on the frontier were already at handgrips. Yet the telegraphic statement to that effect has never been categorically contradicted. It is acknowledged that there was a panic at Newcastle on the reported advance of the Boers. The distinct assertion that the Prime Minister of Natal telegraphed to the Municipality of Newcastle that the military could not assist them, and if attacked they should surrender as resistance would be futile. Surely a definite allegation, so important and so startling, ought not to have escaped immediate contradiction if it were erroneous. There has been no contradiction. But now we are told, as if it were quite an ordinary item of news, that the Boers have not taken the offensive in any quarter. The military situation is described accurately enough as puzzling. The Boers, having a considerable force on the Northern frontier, are taking no action while the troops from India are arriving and being hurried up to the front to strengthen the position of the British. Even Mafeking and Kimberley, well within striking distance of the Eastern frontier of the State, about which there was much anxiety ten days ago, are now believed to be secure. That security, *pace* Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, does not make for peace. It makes war, always a foregone conclusion, doubly certain. The proclamation which has appeared in the "Gazette" of midnight, October 7-8, summons Parliament for the 17th instant to vote supplies—nearly four millions of which have been already spent—and to call to the colours 25,000 reservists, sufficient to make any battalion sent to South Africa one thousand strong. That does not look as if the ministry had any desire to find a peaceful solution and let the storm subside.

Meanwhile the one prosperous Johannesburg and the Johannesburghers are being ruined. Thousands of Zulus from the mines have entered the city and are raiding and looting. The Pretoria Government will "escort them out of the country," presumably into British territory. It is not Cornish miners only who fly from the Golden Reefed City now that war is at hand. The Uitlanders are flying in numbers, and receive at the hands of the Boers the same treatment they meted out with a light heart to their English countrymen. There are other symptoms indicating the depth and intensity of the race hatreds already conjured up before a shot is fired. Numbers of the Cape Dutch are proceeding to the Transvaal. It is stated that one hundred and fifty Irishmen in the service of the Republic are also going to the Natal border. They have no option; all foreigners taken into the service of the State have to take the oath of allegiance, and bind themselves to defend the Republic if attacked. A considerable number of Englishmen are in the same case, and have been much exercised at the prospect of having to fight against the British flag. Germans and Belgians, who have undertaken the same obligation, met a few weeks since, and, declaring their sympathy with Boers, elected to serve under the Hollander Commando. It is sad to hear already of thousands of famishing Kaffirs having reached Newcastle from Johannesburg. The Black factor in the impending troubles is perhaps the most formidable of any. Six millions of warlike savages, who have never acknowledged themselves vanquished, looking on while some 400,000 Whites are making furious war on each other, is not calculated to reassure those who, from the heights of philosophy, look down on the follies and foibles of mankind.

THE trade of Los Angeles forms the subject of a report from Mr. Vice-Consul Mortimer, in the course of which some remarks of general interest occur. He states that, owing to the fact that the rainfall of 1897 was insufficient to produce good crops, business generally in this district was in a depressed condition during that year. In the latter part of 1898 local and national causes made it probable that there would be a marked revival in business, and the anticipations of a good year would certainly have been realised were it not that the rainfall was again deficient. The fact that Southern California has suffered from drought for two years in succession has led scientific men to inquire into the cause, and a variety of theories have been advanced. The stream of warm water, which flows northerly from the equator along the East Coast of Japan, and which is known as the Japan Current, has, it is stated, changed its course for the past two winters, and, flowing several hundred miles further north than usual, has lost several degrees of heat, with the result that when it reached the California Coast it had become cold enough to check evaporation, and give California a cold, dry winter. In view of the facts, first, that there is no known cause why the current should have gone further north, and, second, that there have been no accurate observations of the current for a series of years in regard to the temperature of the water off the California Coast, he is unwilling to place much reliance on the theory. If, however, it can be definitely ascertained to be correct, it will be of the utmost importance to the California farmers. Advices could be cabled here in December, and the farmers would be saved the trouble and expense of planting their fields when the current was going too far towards the Arctic Circle. The average rainfall is 16 inches. The rainfall for the season 1897-98 was 7·13 inches, and the rainfall for the season of 1898-99 to April 30 is 4·90 inches. The crops, however, are somewhat better this year than last, owing to the fact that what rain there has been this season fell at exactly the right time, and it is in consequence probable that the farmers will have half a crop. Hay has been brought here from Kansas and sold at £5 per ton, and a very large number of horses and other animals have been killed by their owners owing to lack of food. The prolonged drought has had two good effects, however, first that inferior horses and stock generally have been killed, and the best kept, which will materially improve the breed of animals in this district; and, second, the lack of rainwater has directed attention to the development and storage of water. Storage reservoirs are being constructed in various places to hold the waste water from the mountains, and artesian wells have been sunk, and water developed in this way, sufficient for the irrigation of many thousands of acres of land. He goes on to say that, notwithstanding the drought, the general outlook for this district is very good. Work has been commenced on a harbour for this city, for the completion of which Congress has appropriated £600,000. The work of constructing the railway from Los Angeles to Salt Lake City is progressing favourably, and, when the harbour and this railway shall have been completed, the Eastern trade now controlled by North Pacific Coast ports will, in a large measure, be diverted to Los Angeles. Apart from these and other public improvements which are assured, it is at least probable that the Nicaragua Canal will be constructed. The completion of the railway to Salt Lake City will give Los Angeles a third competing trans-Continental railway, whereas the other cities on the Pacific Coast have but one each. In 1883, the population of the city and country of Los Angeles was about 25,000, and this city was connected with the Eastern States by but one trans-Continental railway. The population of this city and county is now over 250,000, and the population of the district dependent upon this city is between 600,000 and 700,000. There are two and there will shortly be three competing trans-Continental railways, and there is every indication that the trade of the Pacific will centre here. There are immense deposits of iron and coal within easy reach of this city on the road to Salt Lake.

THE uncertainty of cricket is proverbial, but football affords quite as many suprises as the King of Games. The features of the Association Tournament in Bombay, which concluded on Saturday evening, were the defeat of the Royal Scots, who were the general favourites, in the second round, and afterwards the entry of the Royal Fusiliers into the final. The Scots had the satisfaction of being beaten, after a hard game, by the Royal Irish, an excellent team who certainly displayed the most consistent form throughout the tournament. But after the downfall of the Scotsmen it was pretty generally believed that the final tie would rest between the Royal Irish and the Welsh Regiment. Instead of which, the Welsh were beaten in the semi-final by a goal, luckily scored in the first few minutes of the game. It was generally considered that this win for the Fusiliers, who were certainly not the superior team, was somewhat of a "fluke," but it must be admitted that the Fusiliers, though not so smart as their opponents in the scientific exposition of the game, played with great pluck, and the fact that they prevented the Welsh from scoring at all is a considerable point to their credit. It should be remembered, too, that in the second round, after making a draw of two goals each with the Gymkhana, they beat them by a goal when the tie was replayed. So that, taking the tournament all through, it must be conceded that the Fusiliers did not get into the final without having worked for it. They were, of course, pretty well outclassed by the Royal Irish, who showed very fine combination. Their dribbling and passing was of a very high order; and again, considering that the Fusiliers had to act almost entirely on the defensive, it should be a satisfaction to the runners-up that they were so well able to keep down the score against them. On the form displayed by the Irish there should have been any number of goals scored, the Fusiliers' goalkeeper saving some very admirable shots. What the Fusiliers lost in dash among the forwards was to some extent made up by the well-sustained defence of the back division; and if a little more sting had been infused into the forward play they would undoubtedly have come out of the contest with considerable credit. As it was, at one time, they threatened to make a draw of the match, but failed in front of the goal. Indeed, this was a failure exhibited by several of the teams during the contests. Undoubtedly, in the end, the best team carried off the cup, but it should be a considerable encouragement to a team like the Fusiliers that they were able to contend in the final in opposition to such an admirable combination as the Royal Irish eleven.

THE report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture of Burma for last year includes an account on the experiment garden in the Southern Shan States. From this it appears that the extension of wheat-cultivation and the more general cultivation of the edible potato depends upon the Southern Shan States being brought into direct railway communication with Burma. The wheat experiment in Kengtung was not a success, this being partly due to an unfavourable season and also to lack of attention to the preparation of the ground. The vegetable garden resulted in a small profit, and in the orchard plum and fig trees fruited well, and strawberries did better than usual. The grape vines failed and the cultivation of currants, gooseberries, colenuts, filberts and raspberries, has been given up as hopeless. Experiments with American tobacco have not had very satisfactory results, and in future the trials will be confined to those districts where success has been partially attained. English vegetable seeds, with the exception of asparagus and broccoli, have done very well under favourable conditions in Upper Burma. The chief object of this experiment is to encourage market-gardening in the neighbourhood of towns where Europeans reside, and it is pointed out that in the cultivation of vegetables Chinamen usually lead the way. In regard to the general work of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, by considerable effort, a record amount of inspection was done during the year. It is regarded as extremely satisfactory that, with the exception of the field work of the Magwe and Pegu Settlements, all the Settlement parties, Land Record offices, Survey schools, and special local and revision surveys were inspected either by the Director or his assistant. The work of the department is still on the increase and the introduction of a supplementary survey into surveyed districts of Upper Burma will enlarge the scope of the department. The appointment of a Settlement Commissioner may afford some relief, but the Director and his assistant will still have some difficulty in getting through the whole of their varied duties during the year.

AMONGST the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday afternoon by the P. and O. Co's mail steamer Massillia were Brigadier-General E. Blaksley; Captain Leveson Gower and Mr. F. York Smith, solicitor.

A TELEGRAM from Pretoria to the Cape, a fortnight ago, stated that in the event of war President Kruger's seven sons and fifty grandsons, the sons and grandsons of General Joubert and of every member of the administration, and of the Volksraad, would take the field, side by side, with the humblest burgher. Dr Reitz shortly before demurred to the praise lavished on Mr. Chamberlain for his courage and boldness. If things go wrong with the Colonial Minister, says the State Secretary, he will only screw his monocle more firmly into his eye or go to his orchid house. "As for us in the same case we will be buried in unknown graves with Dum-Dums through our bodies."

A SECOND party of doctors and nurses appointed by the India Office to proceed to India, in consequence of the spread of the bubonic plague, left London on Sept., 20 for Bombay.

THE Government of Zanzibar has imposed a new duty of 5 per cent., dating from Sept. 15, on all imports with the exception of coins, coal, ivory, rubber, and tortoise-shell.

THE postal authorities intimate that as the B. I. S. N. Company's Steamers will, as a temporary measure, leave Madras for Rangoon on Fridays instead of on Thursdays, mails for Rangoon and Moulmein will be despatched from Bombay *viâ* Madras on Wednesdays instead of on Tuesdays at present.

IT is notified that until further notice the sending by post of parcels or packets containing used apparel, bedding, rags, and waste paper is prohibited. The window clerks at post offices have as a temporary measure been directed to ascertain from the senders of parcels what the contents are before the parcels are accepted. Parcels and packets with coverings of dirty cloth or paper are liable to be rejected and if found posted in the letter-boxes may be intercepted and consigned to the Dead Letter Office for return to the sender.

W. BROCKWELL, the Surrey professional, and J. T. Hearne, of Middlesex, have again entered into an engagement for the winter months to proceed to India to assist the Maharaja of Patiala in his matches.

THE death is announced of Mr. John Donaldson, remodeller of Dum-Dum Factory and Calcutta Port.

COLONEL OTTLEY, Royal Engineers, has been appointed President of Cooper's Hill College in succession to Colonel Pennycuick.

A SHOCK of earthquake was felt at half-past 12 to Sept. 15 throughout the peninsula of Cape Colony. I lasted a few seconds and caused slight damage.

VERY unsettled weather has prevailed at Drosh during the last week. Snow has fallen down to eleven thousand feet, and the sky is heavily overcast.

DURING the Puja holidays Major Waddell, I.M.S., pays a visit to the Naga and Singpho hills with the view to the completion of his great anthropometric Survey of the Assam and Burmese wild tribes.

MR. OSCAR BARROW, Accountant-General in Bengal, on return from furlough on the 20th October, will be posted to Bombay as Accountant-General; Mr. Branson from Bombay going to Calcutta as Accountant-General, *vice* Mr. Michael, now officiating, who goes on leave.

THE large Arabian donkey, presented to the Queen by Lord Kitchener, arrived at the Royal Albert Docks on September 21st afternoon, on board the steamship Duke of Argyll. It was accompanied by another but smaller donkey for the Duchess of Cleveland, also a gift from the Sirdar.

THE officers of the reorganised Military Works Department will, it has been decided, be allowed local allowances similar to those of the Public Works Department Code. Officers adversely affected will continue to receive the pay of their present position, according to the old scale, but on promotion their salary will be regulated according to the new scale.

THE Hon'ble Raja Bahadur of Tahirpur has arrived at Benares with the object of enquiring into the working of the Central Hindu College and State Sanscrit College as guides in the establishment of the Rajkumar College of Bengal. From Benares the Raja proceeds to Raipur in the Central Province to visit a similar institution there.

AT Campbellpur, on the 28th ultimo, a sentry of No. 24 Company, Southern Division, Royal Garrison Artillery at Campbellpur, in bringing his carbine up from "the order" accidentally touched the trigger and discharged the rifle, the contents of which entered his chest on the left side. Some portion of his clothing was driven into the wound, which is serious.

KABULI horses are likely to be fewer this year than ever, for the stock usually imported from the different districts of Afghanistan has been stopped by the Amir's order on the ground that the animals are needed in his own country. For hard service the Kabuli horse is especially sought after by the natives, and countrybreds are not considered to come up to them in endurance.

ON the night of the 22nd September, a dacoity occurred at Rodi Khel near Paharpur in the Dera Ismail Khan district. Two Hindoo travellers, who were journeying that way on a camel, were set upon by the dacoits and coin to the extent of about Rs. 250, some wheat, and property were stolen. The travellers too received an unmerciful beating. The dacoits are thought to be Muhamadan Jats.

IN pursuance of a suggestion from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and after consultation with the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal in regard to the marking of cut piece goods the Government of India direct that in the case of cut piece goods, the words "cut piece," and the aggregate length, and the number of cut pieces, shall be marked on the outer fold of the piece thus: "(3) cut pieces, (40) yards," or "(40) yards in (3) cut pieces." As a single piece of 40 yards, is in the market, more valuable than two pieces which make up that length, and, similarly, two pieces making up 40 yards are more valuable than six pieces making up the same length, it is considered that purchasers ought to know the number of cut pieces. The Local Governments will, however, not enforce the new method of marking until sufficient time has been given to enable shippers of such goods to comply with the orders.

A SMALL body like the Chittagong Port Trust might be expected to steer clear of financial difficulties, but owing to causes which are not specified an unsatisfactory balance-sheet has to be shown for the past year, necessitating temporary relief from Government. The probability is that the Commissioners have not quite learnt the lesson of cutting their cost according to their cloth; at any rate the Government have called upon them to take steps with a view to reducing expenditure, and something will have to be done in the ensuing year to make ends meet. A suggestion is made that it might be possible to impose additional fees, and if it should prove on examination that the Chitagong charges are less than those of other ports similarly situated, there may be justification for such an expedient. On the other hand, it is always undesirable to hamper the trade of a growing port by heavy dues, and any proposal to increase the taxation on local shipping should be and no doubt will be carefully scrutinised. The Chittagong gose lays no golden eggs; but it would still be a pity to kill the bird.

THE New York *Herald* publishes the following telegram from Caracas, dated Sept. 16:—"The Revolutionists have won a bloody battle near Tacuyo, and have captured Valencia and Puerto Cabello. It is believed that 1,600 were killed and wounded. It is reported that General Ferrer, Minister of War, was killed, and that General Andrade is returning to Caracas."

ONE of the most amusing cases heard in this year's Registration Courts was decided by Mr. Yarborough Underson at West Hartlepool the other day, when a married woman defeated her husband's claim to be put upon the register. The husband was a Conservative, his spouse was a Liberal, and even Mr. Dubouchere will be able to console himself with the results of this triumph for woman suffrage, for while a Conservative vote is lost, there is no gain to the wife except a place on the parochial register. The lady's principles were unimpeachably correct. Had her husband been a good Liberal instead of a Conservative she would have let him have the vote. Had he paid the rates she would have allowed him, Conservative as he was, to claim the vote. So deeply are the principles of justice implanted in the Liberal mind. But the house was hers and she paid the rates she could not be expected to let the vote be cast on the Conservative side. A further testimony to the sound principles of this lady was furnished by the disclosure that her husband's politics made no difference in her love affairs. She did not discover her husband's politics until just before her marriage; but she repudiated the suggestion of the opposing counsel that an ear

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CRISIS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

RESERVES TO BE CALLED OUT.

LONDON, Oct. 7, Morning.

The orders for calling out the Reserves will be issued to-day, but only sufficient will be summoned to bring the regiments composing the special army corps up to their war strength.

Midnight.

The Official *Gazette*, published to-day, contains the Proclamations, summoning Parliament to meet on the 17th instant, and calling out a sufficient number of the Reserves to make every battalion ordered to South Africa one thousand strong.

The Reservists rejoining the Colours number 25,000 men.

NATIVES RAIDING AT JOHANNESBURG.

Thousands of natives have arrived at Johannesburg from the mines and are raiding and looting.

It has been decided by the authorities to escort them out of the country.

TRACTION ENGINES FOR THE CAPE.

One dozen traction engines are being sent out to the Cape for the Transport Service, and also a quantity of bridge-building material.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS IN NATAL.

General Sir Archibald Hunter, with a Cavalry and Infantry Brigade, has gone to Maritzburg.

The whole of the Devonshire Regiment and the 53rd Battery of Field Artillery have arrived at Ladysmith, to which place the 19th Hussars are also proceeding.

THE MILITARY SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The Military situation in South Africa is puzzling.

The Boers have not taken the offensive in any quarter, although there is known to be a strong force of them on the Southern and Western frontiers.

Meanwhile the British are strengthening their positions, and the forces at Kimberley and Mafeking are now believed to be secure.

CAPE DUTCH GOING TO THE TRANSVAAL.

Numbers of the Cape Dutch are going to the Transvaal.

IRISH JOINING THE BOERS.

A detachment of 150 Irish in the Transvaal service have been sent to the Natal border.

KAFFIR REFUGEES AT NEWCASTLE.

Two thousand five hundred famishing Kaffir miners have reached Newcastle from Johannesburg

BRUTALITY TOWARDS REFUGEES.

Intense indignation is expressed at the Cape at the persistent brutality shown towards British refugees by armed Boers at the way-side stations.

ARRIVAL OF SIR G. WHITE AT DURBAN.

General Sir G. White arrived at Durban, and proceeded immediately to Maritzburg.

MORE TROOPS ARRIVED FROM BOMBAY.

The transport "Ellora," with a British Field Hospital, and the "Vadala," with a Squadron of the 19th Hussars, have arrived at Durban.

These troops were landed at once, and proceeded immediately to Ladysmith.

PRESIDENT STEYN OFFERS MEDIATION.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

The correspondence that has taken place between Sir A. Milner and President Steyn has been published at Bloemfontein, and shows that on the 3rd instant he renewed his offer to mediate, trusting meanwhile that Great Britain would suspend her military preparations.

Sir A Milner, in reply, declared that the British military preparations were rendered necessary by the Boers threatening the Natal Frontier.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF TROOPS AT THE CAPE.

The Northumberland Fusilers have arrived at Capetown.

APPOINTMENTS TO THE FIRST ARMY CORPS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

A complete list of the appointments of officers to the First Army Corps for South Africa has been published and includes the following names :—

Divisional Commanders.—Lord Methuen, Sir F. Clery, Sir W. Gatacre, and Sir P. Symons.

Brigadiers—Majors-General Colville, Hildyard, Wauchope, Lyttleton, Hart, Barton and Colonel J. Howard. Commander of the eighth division to be nominated locally.

The Cavalry Divisional Commander will be General French ; and the Cavalry Brigadiers : Colonels Babington, Brabazon, and Brocklehurst.

Sir Forestier Walker will command the Line of Communication.

SPEECH BY SIR H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, in his speech at Maidstone this evening, said in reference to the Transvaal question that neither side had yet shut the door to further negotiations, and he urged that Great Britain had not made her demands as the Suzerain Power but by international law, and as being responsible for the well-being of South Africa.

If the Boers refused the reasonable requests made in Mr. Chamberlain's despatch of the 8th September through fears of an attack on their independence, the speeches lately made by the Duke of Devonshire and Sir Matthew White-Ridley should constitute an assurance which ought to extinguish any suspicion on this point, they being quite as binding on the honour of the Government of the country as the despatches themselves.

SIR CLAUDE MACDONALD'S RETURN TO CHINA.

Oct. 7.

Sir Claude Macdonald has completely recovered and starts for China on Monday, accompanied by his wife.

THE RACE FOR THE AMERICA CUP.

The third race between the Columbia and the Shamrock for the America Cup took place to-day, and was not finished.

THE MAIL.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

The Bombay Mails of the 23rd ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

DEATH OF PRINCE LAXUMANRAO BABASAHEB.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JAMKHANDA, Oct. 7.

I am extremely sorry to announce the untimely death of Prince Laxumanrao Babasaheb, younger son of the Rajasaheb of Mudhol. He died at the age of eleven years, of fever, at Mudhol, on Thursday, the 5th October, at 10 p.m.

PARTICULARS OF LOSSES BY DARJEELING DISASTER.

RS. 12,000 REQUIRED FOR RELIEF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 8.

Bhagalpur, October 7.—In the course of an interview, this morning, Mr. Williams, Commissioner, said the destruction caused by the flood-wave was the work of a few minutes only. The first intimation they had here was the washing away of the railway bridge between Colgong and Ghogha and the discovery of a number of human bodies along the railway embankment. Steps were immediately taken to discover the extent to which life and property had suffered. The official figures were given by the Collector at Tuesday's meeting. Daangers were sent out to dispose of the dead bodies which took some time to accomplish, the stench from the putrid remains of men and animals being simply unbearable. The floods rose at 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, 24th ultimo, fully a day before the Darjeeling disaster. Most of the villagers were asleep, and cattle tethered, which accounts for the extent of the loss of life. The force of the waters was so great that in one place a pucca house was washed clean away. The public road was so destroyed as to leave no trace behind. Several families were completely lost. In the midst of all this woe some of the petty zemindars behaved heartlessly, one man advancing a maund of grass on condition he got back sixty-five seers. The authorities have six officers out, distributing gratuitous relief. Money is also advanced for the purchase of cattle and implements. The Collector sent out four doctors in case their services should be needed, also to disinfect the water of wells with permanganate of potash. Public help to the extent of five or six thousand rupees is needed. Of two thousand subscribed, one thousand is already sent in, and is being distributed. Government will also help to the same extent and more if it be needed. The Collector goes out to inspect the suffering area in a day or two.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

LORD SANDHURST'S VISIT TO GENERAL PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

POONA, Oct. 8.

Lord Sandhurst paid a visit to the General Plague Hospital yesterday afternoon. His Excellency was accompanied by Sir Robert Low and Surgeon-Major Croly. The party arrived before five, and were met at the entrance by Mr. Woodburn, Chief Plague Commissioner, Major Reade, and Major Windle, R.A.M.C., who has been in charge of the hospital since August last. His Excellency inspected the hospital, going round most of the wards, and making numerous enquiries, conversing with patients and examining arrangements minutely. His Excellency expressed himself satisfied with the condition of the hospital and congratulated those who had effected improvements. The object of the visit was to inspect the new buildings erected, and the numerous alterations recently made. Mr. Stewart, photographer, took several groups, which included all the staff of the hospital, a number of nurses who have just arrived from England, and some convalescent patients.

There were 40 cases and 26 deaths recorded in the City yesterday, the total mortality being 38 : In the Cantonment 3 cases, 2 deaths ; in the Suburban area 1 case, 1 death ; and in the District 223 cases, 158 deaths.

To-day's returns shows 30 cases and 27 deaths in in the city, the total mortality being 33 : In the Cantonment 5 cases, 2 deaths ; in the Suburban area nil ; in the District 212 cases, 162 deaths ; in Bhoari 30 cases, 24 deaths ; in Shiwaan 44 cases, 25 deaths : in Khandalla 4 cases, 2 deaths ; and in Lanowli 3 cases, 2 deaths.

FAREWELL DINNER TO LORD SANDHURST AT POONA.

The members of the Western India Club entertained Lord Sandhurst and the members of his staff at a farewell dinner last night. Covers were laid for 70 persons, including Sir Robert Low, the Hon'ble Messrs. Nugent and James, and nearly all the principal members of the Civil and Military Services. His Excellency was accompanied by Mr. Jackson, Private Secretary, Surgeon-Major Croly, Captains Young and Wilkinson. Captain Greig was unable to attend. Sir Robert Low, after the usual loyal toast of "The Queen," in an excellent speech proposed the health of His Excellency, to which the response was a ready and enthusiastic one, the toast being drunk with musical honours. His Excellency then briefly replied, thanking the members for their good wishes. The Governor left the Club at about midnight, the band playing "Auld land syne" and the members cheering right heartily.

The unavoidable absence of General Burnett was greatly regretted.

LORD SANDHURST LEFT FOR BELGAUM.

Lord Sandhurst, accompained by Mr. Jackson, Private Secretary, and Capt. Levett, Aide-de-Camp, left by to-night's Southern Mahratta train for Belgaum, where His Excellency intends inspecting the plague and famine operations. A good number of gentlemen were present at the station ; amongst these were Mr. Woodburn, Mr. Aston, Mr. Sheppard, Sardar Khan Bahadur Dorabjee Pudamjee, Mr. Michael Kennedy, Professor Beale, and several others. His Excellency shook hands with those that were present and went into the saloon carriage. The Governor stays at Belgaum till the 11th instant, where he will be the guest of the Collector, and leaves that afternoon for Mahableshwar, reaching the latter on the following day.

THE METROPOLITAN CONTEMPLATES SPENDING A SEASON IN SIMLA.

SIMLA, Oct. 7.

The Metropolitan has informed the Chaplain of Simla that he contemplates residing in Simla during the season of 1900, i.e., April to October next. It is understood His Lordship will live at "Chadwick."

THE NUMBERS ON RELIEF.

The numbers under relief throughout India have now risen to 129,048, of whom no less than sixty thousand are in the Punjab, nearly 55,000 being in Hissar district alone, while Bombay presidency accounts for 36,000 of the remainder.

MILITARY ITEMS.

We understand that Col. Sandbach is likely to shortly vacate the Military Secretaryship to the Viceroy for service in South Africa. He will be much missed in Simla, where he has been deservedly popular.

The vacant command of the 12th Bombay Infantry goes to Major Leslie, from the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers.

Lieutenant Williams, from the 3rd Bombay Infantry, officiates as Wing Officer, 6th Punjab Infantry.

RANGOON, Oct. 8.

The Bibby Line Steamers Cheshire and Yorkshire have been chartered by the War Office for trooping to South Africa.

On the transfer of Colonel Sinclair to be Surgeon-General, Madras Command, the posts held by him have been divided : Colonel Little being appointed Head of the Civil Medical Administration, the Jail Dep'. being put under the Inspector-General. No officer has yet been appointed to the latter post, but it is thought that Major Davis, I.M.S., now on leave, will be the first Inspector-General.

FOOTBALL IN BURMAH.

WALTER LOCKE SHIELD.

The Rangoon Gymkana won the finals for the Walter Locke Shield, beating the South Staffords by one goal to nil.

MOVEMENTS OF LIEUT.-GOVR. OF BURMA.

The Lieutenant-Governor leaves Maymyo on November 1, stopping at Mandalay for a fortnight, and arriving at Rangoon on November 16.

SEQUEL TO THE FOUNDERING OF THE RESOLUTE.

GOVERNMENT GRANT OF COMPASSIONATE ALLOWANCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 8.

The question of procuring a suitable vessel to replace the despatch vessel Resolute, which foundered off Diamond Harbour Creek on the 14th August last, in collision with the Scindia, was considered by the Calcutta Port Commissioners in their meeting of 18th ultimo, when it was resolved that a new vessel be procured from home with certain improvements and additions for the purpose of survey work. At the same meeting the Commissioners had before them the question of granting the survivors of the Resolute disaster indemnification for loss of property ; also the question of granting gratuities to the families of officers and men who lost their lives in the collision. The Commissioners resolved that the survivors be indemnified to the extent of the property lost by them in the disaster as laid down by the Government of India Marine Regulation of 15th September 1894, and that compassionate grants be made to the families of those who met death by the collision.

INOCULATION IN BANDORA.

A PUBLIC MEETING.

A meeting of the residents of Bandora was held yesterday morning in the compound of the Municipal Office, Bandora, when Major Bannerman, I. M. S., gave a lecture on inoculation. The meeting was largly attended. On the motion of Dr. DeMonte, Lieut. Colonel J. S. Wilkins, D. S. O., I. M. S., special medical officer under the Plague Commissioner, was voted to the chair. The chairman, in introducing the lecturer, remarked that they knew perfectly well the excellent work Major Bannerman had been carrying on, but before he (the chairman) asked him to address them, he thought it was right to put some matters before them. He had passed through three plague epidemics in Bombay in connection chiefly with the hospitals. His experience of these epidemics had been anything but pleasant. They might ask him what he could rely on in the way of medical treatment for the plague patients, and he could honestly say he did not know any medicine or drug that could cure plague. There were certain drugs, which, he knew, alleviated certain symptoms of the disease. There was also serum treatment, which was being tested in Bombay, but he could give very little hopes as far as these treatments were concerned. During the last epidemic he had the charge of several hospitals, and had the supervision over all the hospitals in Bombay, 35 in number, and out of nine thousand and odd cases of plague admitted into those hospitals, six thousand had died, giving a mortality of 68 or 70 per cent. He had known of instances in which 80 and sometimes 90 persons out of every hundred had died. This would show them that notwithstanding their endeavours to provide good nursing, good nourishment and the best of treatment that they could get for the unfortunate patients, all their efforts were practically unavailable. That was the gloomy side of the picture. He would now ask Major Bannerman to show a brighter side, and to give them some idea as to how they could protect themselves against this disease to some extent.

Major Bannerman said they had been shown the dark side of the picture by their chairman, and he hoped to be able to show them with some success the brighter side of the same picture. He thought if anything had been impressed upon them in Bombay during the last three years, it was this that all the measures that had been so liberally taken in Bombay had not been able to stamp out the disease. Now that it had become fairly established in their midst, the only thing they could do was to try the other method, which was to make the people immune from the attacks of that disease. The means to effect that result was similar to vaccination. They knew the effects of vaccination in the case of small-pox. If they had lived in India thirty years ago they would have seen great many people in such a meeting as this deeply marked with small-pox. Nowadays there were a few who were marked with small-pox, but the great majority had not been disfigured by the ravages of that disease. The reason was evident. Thirty years ago vaccination was more or less at a discount in India. Few people then came forward to be vaccinated, but now a large majority got themselves vaccinated, the result being that very few of them comparatively suffered from small-pox nowadays. They had become in some way immune to small-pox. In order to explain how this immunity arose, he must say something about the genesis of these diseases, that is, how they originated. Diseases such as small-pox, plague and cholera were all due to particular forms of germs or microbs. Without these microbes they could not have these infectious diseases, that is to say, if they could get the country rid of small-pox microbe, there could not be an epidemic of small-pox, and there would be no need of vaccination. But that was not possible, and the only way to put it down was that the people should render themselves immune to the disease. The same remark applied to plague, and it could only be got rid of by resorting to inoculation. The lecturer then explained to his hearers the method employed by Professor Haffkine for preparing his plague prophylactic. He then cited figures to show how the authorities had succeeded in reducing plague mortality by means of inoculation. In February, 1898, Professor Haffkine and the lecturer proceeded to Undhera, a village in the Baroda State, where out of a population of 950 persons they inoculated 513 people. They managed it in such a manner that half of every household was inoculated, and the other half remained uninoculated. After a lapse of six weeks they found that 23 households had been attacked by plague. In these houses lived 71 inoculated and 64 uninoculated persons, who were actually members of the same families, were living in the same houses, were eating the same food, and were pursuing the same occupation as usual. It was quite evident that these two classes of people were equally exposed to the ravages of plague. Out of the 71 people, who had been inoculated, there were 8 attacks of plague and 3 deaths ; whereas amongst the 64 uninoculated, there were 27 attacks and 23 deaths, giving a mortality of 89·76 per cent. In Hubli 23,270 were inoculated, out of whom 330 only died, whilst amongst the 19,460 uninoculated persons there were 2,395 deaths. The lecturer next gave figures relating to inoculation in the 26th Regiment of the Madras Infantry, stationed in Belgaum, which went to show that whereas in the first seven months of last year there were only six deaths of plague in the regiment, there were 2,574 deaths in the Belgaum city and cantonment. Major Bannerman concluded his remarks by saying that inoculation not only lessened attacks of plague in the population, but when the inoculated persons were attacked by the disease the large majority recovered.

Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. David Gostling, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed and other gentlemen also addressed the meeting. Mr. Gostling was opposed to the people of Bandora being inoculated. He remarked that inoculation might be good for other places, but for Bandora segregation was the only effective measure. He complained that a Bombay daily refused to publish his views against inoculation, on the ground that it was against the policy of that paper to do so, and he supposed the policy of the other two English dailies was much the same.

A vote of thanks to the chairman and the lecturer terminated the proceedings.

INOCULATION MEETING AT UMARKHADI.

With a view to encourage inoculation amongst Chazees of the labouring class, a public meeting was held, last evening, at Umarkhadi. The Hon'ble Mr. Chundaverkar presided. There were also present Mr. H. J. Du Boulay, Deputy Municipal Commissioner, Captain G. H. Brownrigg, Lieutenant Manzis, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna ; Rao Bahadur B. B. Pitale, N. T. Vaidya, Rao Saheb Balkrishna Bhiwaji and others. About a thousand people attended the meeting. The proceedings were conducted in Marathi. The chairman in addressing the assembly said that he and his family and a servant were inoculated this year as well as the previous year, and that he had come to believe in the inoculation after personally testing the efficacy of the protective serum. Some people thought that Government and their officials were advocating inoculation from interested motives, but it should be remembered that two years ago Government were so much indifferent about it that a meeting had been convened in the Town Hall to protest against the attitude of Government. Now that Government had after three years' experience, come to the conclusion that inoculation was a sure protection against plague, and that they wished to encourage it, they deserved to be commended rather than found fault with. After dwelling at length upon the beneficial effects of inoculation, the chairman exhorted the assembly to use their influence in inducing their caste-people to take to inoculation, which was the only way to prevent Bombay from sharing the fate of Poona. If Bombay were to be visited with plague during the next winter, it would be an unparalleled calamity for the people, for the famine and scarcity of water would render it very difficult for them to remove themselves from Bombay. The only way to avoid such a calamity and to prevent the visitation of plague, was to avail themselves of the remedy discovered by Professor Haffkine.

Dr. Bhalchandra and several other speakers then addressed the assembly. At the conclusion of the proceedings, about a hundred people were inoculated on the stage.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN CONTINGENT.

DEPARTURE OF THE LAST TRANSPORTS.

Yesterday forenoon the last of the transports chartered for the conveyance of the Indian Contingent of the South African Expedition, left Bombay. In the despatch of the vessels the whole of the officials concerned, from Captain Goodridge, the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, downwards have worked not only with a sense of the value of time, but with an enthusiasm, which has enabled them to accomplish nothing less than the wonderful. In recognising the work that has been done, a great deal of praise is due to the energy of the Dock Officials, Captain Hands, the Superintendent, his deputy, Mr. Walker, and the other assistants who really worked as hard as men could work. In these matters, while the services of the military authorities responsible for the despatch of the troops receive due recognition from head quarters, those of the civilians engaged are not unlikely to be overlooked ; and it is therefore desirable that the excellent work performed at the Princes Dock during the last few weeks should be placed on record.

Yesterday the B & C Squadrons of the 5th Dragoon Guards whose departure was delayed owing to an out break of anthrax, amongst the horses arrived at Bombay in four special trains. They were well up to time, the trains coming in at 5-35 a.m. 6-15 a.m. 6-45 a.m. ; and 7-35 a.m. respectively. The animals were immediately detrained and the work of shipping them on board the Virawa and Putiala was at once begun. The embarkation was carried out with the celerity that has marked all the proceedings at the Princes Dock, and the work was finished by about half past nine. It was eleven o'clock however before the vessels were ready to cast off from their berths. The Virawa was the first to leave her moorings and as she moved away from the Jetty a hearty cheer was raised by the spectators. There was a large crowd at the Dock gates when the transport reached that point and cheer after cheer was loudly given, as though to compensate the troopers for the disappointment they had experienced in having to be sent back to Deolali for a time. An ironical call for cheers for "Old Kruger" elicited a deep mouthed groan from the crowd. The Virawa passed out at 11-25, and the Putiala followed shortly after. The men on board her were also warmly and repeatedly cheered and they responded as heartily.

The Virawa (Captain Dougherty) conveys the "B" squadron comprising 6 officers, 153 non-commissioned officers and men, 18 officers' chargers, 170 horses 12 mules, with 22 boxes of ammunition. She also carries one officer of the I.M.S., and one warrant officer of the Subordinate Medical Department. The officers of the squadron are :—Major Heneage, Captain Gaunt, and Lieutenants Pomeroy, Dunbar, Home, and Platt, with Lieutenant N. H. Ross I.M.S., and Assistant-Surgeon W. W. Ross, S.M.D.

The Putiala (Captain Phillips) carries the C. squadron consisting of 7 officers, 1 warrant officer, 152 non-commissioned officers and men, 21 officers, chargers 124 horses, with 24 boxes ammunition, 1 ordnance maxim gun, 12 mules and 1 follower. Besides Lord Cardigan, attached to the 5th Dragoon Guards, there were also on board, one officer R. A. M. C., one officer of the Munster Fusiliers, two officers of the Kings Royal Rifles ; Captain E. Stabb of the B.I. Company and 1 warrant officer of the Subordinate Medical Dept. The officers names are :—Captains Hoare and Eustace, Lieuts. Winwood, Clay, Saunders, Melville, Richards, and Lord Cardigan, 5th Dragoon Guards ; Captain H. E. Staddon, R. A. M. C., Lieut. Jackson Munster Fusiliers, Captain Lorocold and Lieut. Raikes, Kings Royal Rifles, Sergeant-Major Boag 5th Dragoon Guards, Assist. Surgeon G. O. Weston S. M. D.

Captain E. Stabb of the British India service, who is a Lieutenant of the Royal Naval Reserve and is at present on six months leave, has volunteered for service in South Africa, and proceeded yesterday by the transport Putiala.

The Committee of the Transvaal Expedition books fund acknowledge the receipt of Rs. 125 from the resident of Kolhapur. The Committee also beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of books etc.. from Mr. F. R. Roe and Mr. G. N. Taylor.

THE WRECK OF THE SHIRAVATI.

On Saturday Messrs. Shephard and Co. received a further message from Mr. R. Ditchburn, superintending Engineer of the Co., who is at Jaitapur, to send 1,500 bamboos, and twelve large beams, in addition to the materials already sent, with the object of floating the vessel. The company despatched the requisite material yesterday. Mr. Hajee Cassum Joosub one of the partners of the firm sailed on Saturday by the s. s. Brahmini for the scene of the accident.

THE ALLEGED PLOT TO POISON COLONEL WRAY.

FOURTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, Oct. 5.

The second witness examined yesterday was the baker Daniel Prají Zadhav. The substance of his evidence was that "on the evening of the dinner he had given Katal 7 half-loaves, 20 rolls and one-half pound of biscuits for the dinner. The next morning a sepoy came for another roll, which was given to him without charge. When Daniel was going to church on Sunday morning Augustine met him and complained of the trouble that had come to him. He said that a roll was wanting at the dinner and he was accused by his enemy of having poisoned the bread, but he gave no name and no details. Babu and other servants made the bread, rolls, &c. Babu was the head servant. Suji was made in the bakery, and Daniel said he got superior flour from Bombay. A bottle was used to crush salt, but there is no likelihood of pieces of glass being ground into the salt. The same bottle is still used for the same purpose. There was not the least probability of glass going into the suji, flour, &c. If any grain of wheat or piece of stone was found when kneading, it was taken out at once. Witness, on seeing the glass found in the roll, said there was not the least probability of such a piece of glass being found in his bread. He said, "I cannot say how this piece was mixed in my bread. My servants are trustworthy, and for eleven years I have been selling bread in camp. Dr. Sinclair told me to be careful about grit from grinding stones. I take great pains to keep grit from suji. The rolls and bread used at the dinner were made of flour made in Bombay and here. Fernandes is a customer, Babu and all my servants live in the Sadar Bazar."

Cross-examined by Fernandes : Would not your reputation suffer if glass or rubbish were found in your bread ? "Yes.

In answer to other questions, he said :—"I occasionally supervise the chipping of the grinding stones with punches.

"Sahebs have sometimes complained of grit in the bread. There is no ceiling where the bread is made. After kneading the dough there is no likelihood of any one feeling glass in it. My oven was built about six years ago. If a piece of glass got into the bread while it was being prepared it would be detected. Tazu (a servant) said that Mr. Fernandes did not wish that I should send him bread. Other employees, as well as Babu, knead the dough. Babu always makes the rolls, except in emergencies. Others helped Babu when he made the rolls for the dinner of the 5th. I know Philip. He told me once that he wanted to buy Fernandes' house—not for himself, but for some one else. He said he would offer Rs. 1,500. He did not say that if the house were not sold to him, it would be bad for Fernandes. Philip asked me what profits I made, where I got flour, &c. When the bill was to be paid he complained and said the bill was high."

Asked by the prosecution, witness said :—"I am sometimes asked for rolls, brebread, chocolate cake, &c., for the Residency. I never received a complaint from any Saheb about glass in bread. Philip did not name the person for whom he wanted to buy Fernandes' house."

FIFTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Oct. 6.

The Court met at 11-30 a.m. A letter was read by the prosecution from the Chief Revenue Officer saying that Supt. Brewin of Poona had arrived, and not being familiar with the papers in the case he wished to have time to consider whether it should go on or be withdrawn. The Judge then granted a recess until 1-30 p.m.

The prosecution then put in an application for a further remand of eight days, as Mr. Brewin had come and wished to make a fresh investigation. He would like the proceedings to stop at this stage.

The Court then remanded the case, prisoners being allowed to procure bail for Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 200 respectively. The accused were accordingly bailed out and the case is fixed for the 16th

At Pekin on Sept. 17, the Franco-Chinese agreement for the construction of the Lung-chau-Nan-ning-fu railway was signed on Friday. The Chinese Government provides 3,100,000 taels of the capital. The work must be completed within three years, and only French materials and French engineers are to be employed.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

ROVERS' TOURNAMENT.

FINAL TIE.

ROYAL IRISH VS. ROYAL FUSILIERS.

When the Royal Fusiliers beat the Welsh Regiment by a goal in the semi-final round of the Rovers' tournanment, it was generally felt that the Royal Irish would have an exceedingly easy thing in making sure of the final on Saturday evening. It was really a foregone conclusion that the Hibernians would carry off the cup, but although the Fusilers knew they had a much superior team to contend with, they played a good defensive game, and at one time it did not seem that the Irish would win by a very large margin. There was a very large crowd of onlookers when the Irish kicked off from the Bandstand end. Taking up the attack they immediately called upon Regan, the Fusiliers' keeper, to clear. After a throw in near the centre the Fusiliers rushed away and Miles sent in a good shot from the wing which Connor cleverly knocked out. The Irish dribbled down nicely but twice the ball was sent by. Then a regular bombardment of the Fusiliers' goal was set up and after several fine shots had been kept out Plunkett beat Regan by a high shot which he could not reach. The first goal was thus registered within five minutes of the start. The Hibernians getting up again, had a free kick close in, but nothing came of it. A spell of even play followed, and then the Irish came along prettily, but overran the line. The Hibernians maintained the pressure playing their very attractive passing game, but though they had several openings the shooting became erratic. The Fusiliers on their part played a very sound defensive game, and at half time the score was unaltered.

Resuming, the Irish immediately renewed the attack. With a good opening they were pulled up for "off side," and then the Fusiliers had a brief look in. Tithar for the Irish next took the ball along brilliantly, but Regan cleared with a well timed kick. Thereafter the Irish looked like certain scorers, but after a scrimmage in goal Regan luckily saved. Immediately succeeding this the Irish had a free kick close in, but the ball was put through without having touched any of the opposing team. Tylet then dribbled along splendidly on the right wing and passed to Rox who transferred to Plunkett, and the latter steadying himself in front of goal, sent in a fine low shot which completely beat Regan. The Irish came again strongly and Tithar almost put it in Beattie saving well. Immediately afterwards however, with a fine shot, Rox put on the third goal. Then the Fusliers travelled down and Connor just succeeding in keeping one out. Tithar next invaded with a good dribble and after some passing Russell, had a fine chance but missed his kick. Subsequently the Irish gave an exhibition of tricky passing and another bombardment was set up. After Regan had cleared two rapid shots he was beaten by the third from Plunkett but the referee ruled for "off side." With but brief intervals the Irish kept up the pressure to the finish and Plunkett almost added another goal. Final score : Royal Irish 3 goals. Royal Fusiliers nil.

Teams :—Royal Irish.—Goal, Private Connor ; backs, Privates Kelly and Potts ; half backs, Private Lonergan, Lance Corporal Quinn and Private Campion ; forwards, Lance Corporal Tyler, Lance Corporal Rox, Corporal Plunkett, Private Russell, and Private Tithar.

Royal Fusiliers.—Goal, Private Regan ; backs, Privates Beattie and Hooton ; half back, Lance Corporal Burke, Privates Searle, and Stephens ; forwards, Privates Miles and Stormey, Corporal Brennan, Lance Corporal Carter, and Private Love.

Referee : Mr. Parker, Rovers' Club.

At the close of the match the cup and medals were presented to the winning teams, and medals were also presented to the runners up. The presentation was made by Lady Jenkins.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, who presided said he felt sure he was giving expression to the feelings of all who had been spectators of the match, when he said that they had most thoroughly appreciated the very fine game they had witnessed. (Applause.) They could all congratulate the Royal Irish on their well won victory and also the Fusiliers upon having shown themselves worthy to play in this final match. (Applause). Unfortunately things were so arranged in this world that we could not all be winners, but still he was sure they were all delighted to see the Fusiliers' play such an uphill game to the far end. (Applause.) When they saw the soldiers of our country, of whom they were all so proud, fighting an uphill game such as they had seen that evening they realised how it was that our arms were victorious in whatever part of the world they were. (Hear hear, and applause.)

Lady Jenkins having presented the cup and medals, the captain of the winning team called for cheers for her ladyship which were heartily given. Cheers were also given for the Rovers' Club, the promoters of the tournament.

THE HARRIS TOURNAMENT.

The first round of the Harris Tournament is arranged for this evening as follows :—On the Cooperage the Royal Fusiliers vs. the R. A. Bombay. On the Oval the Royal Scots B. Team vs. the Kings Own Shropshire Light Infantry. Both games will commence at 4-45 sharp.

SHORTNESS OF WATER AT THANA.

The Committee appointed by the Bombay Corporation to consider and report on the proposal to supply Tansa water to the Thana Municipality report that after enquiring as fully as was necessary into the figures of the total quantity of water now available for supply in Tansa, Vehar and Tulsi Lakes, and of the daily and weekly consumption of water in Bombay City, they see no reason why the request of the Tanna Municipality should not be complied with. That request is for a daily supply of 85,000 gallons of water from the end of November 1899 to the 15th of July 1900, *i.e.*, for a period of 228 days in all. The total quantity to be given will therefore amount to 18 1-2 millions of gallons, and as the daily supply of water to Bombay City from all three lakes is on a rough average about 35 millions of gallons, the proposal amounts to making over to Thana only about half a day's supply of Bombay City. It will thus be abundantly evident to the Corporation that the help asked for by Thana can be given without the least difficulty and without practically affecting the supply to the City. It may also be stated that the Committee have been informed that the connection will be made not by tapping the main itself, but by effecting a junction with a scouring sluice or an air-valve on the main.

MURDER TRIAL IN KATHIAWAR.

As everybody would expect, the many difficulties that hamper the administration of criminal justice in British India are not as a rule any less acute in the Native States. Even under the best of the indigenous governments, the spitefully-disposed individual brings his bogus charge against the unfriendly neighbour ; the police-officer obtains a full confession from the innocent prisoner ; the *bona-fide* witness, dreading the enmeshments of the courts, denies having seen anything ; and the *mala-fide* witness, having an itching palm, is ready to swear that he has seen everything. But in addition to all the guiles and deceits that perplex the British Magistrate, his brother in native territory is sometimes embarrassed by yet another complication—the incompetent expert witness. A fair instance of this last evil says the *Pioneer*, is to be found in the proceedings of a recent murder-trial in the High Court of one of the Kathiawar States. The case happened to be one of those in which everything depends on the medical testimony regarding the immediate cause of death ; and a so-called doctor, occupying a high position in the medical department of the State, had deposed in the lower court that having made a post-mortem examination he had come to the conclusion that death was due to injuries inflicted with a hatchet. This, of course, meant hanging. In the course of the appeal, however, it leaked out that no post-mortem examination had been held ; that in any case the "doctor" did not know how to conduct a post-mortem examamination, and had never dissected a corpse in his life ; that he could not even explain the difference between wounds caused by a hatchet and those inflicted by any less ugly weapon ; and, to crown all, that, despite his high official position, he had never passed a medical examination. Such an "expert," one cannot help thinking, is hiding his light under a bushel by remaining in obscure Kathiawar. There is a certain country in Europe, in which, if one might judge from recent events, his peculiar talents would meet with more appreciation.

News from Yun-nan-fu says that a number of villagers who visited the city recently for worship found the chief temple occupied by French, who seriously assaulted them. The local officials refused to interfere, whereupon the populace attacked the French party and expelled them and occupied the temple. No lives were lost in the riot.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND THE SOUTH AFRICAN DUTCH.

All the week through the talk both here and in South Africa—in South Africa more than here—has been of war ; and scarcely a day has passed without a telegram being published from Cape Town telling us that there a peaceful settlement of the dispute is out of the question. The two principal events since I last wrote have been, first, the publication of the Transvaal Government's reply to the despatch cabled to Pretoria after the meeting of the Cabinet a fortnight ago to-day, and the attitude of hostility to England taken up by the Orange Free State, or rather, I should say, by President Steyn, for we do not know yet that the Government of which he is the head has definitely decided to help their brethren across the Vaal if war should actually ensue. As to Mr. Kruger's reply opinion differs here as to its meaning, as it must almost necessarily do about almost every document that issues from Pretoria, for whether intentionally or not the Boer statesmen never seem to put their points in a way that they can be incapable of more than one meaning. The "Times," which is understood to be in the confidence of Mr. Chamberlain, describes the despatch of the Boer Government as "unbending and unconciliatory in tone," and in substance "a complete rejection of the British demands." The other side challenge this view, and they have received a notable recruit in the person of the ex-Conservative Solicitor-General. Sir Edward Clarke says he cannot imagine it possible that her Majesty's Government will advise the Crown to declare war in the enforcement of a policy not yet announced or even formulated, and he adds :—"There may be reasons, not yet apparent, which would justify war, but we have a right to know them before we are committed to such a war." Mr. John Morley in his speech at the large meeting held in St. James's Hall, Manchester, last Friday night maintained that this is not a party question. Certainly Mr. Herbert Spencer cannot be styled a party man, and he has entered the lists strongly against Mr. Chamberlain's policy.

He rejoices that some people are bent on showing that there are some among us who think the national honour is not being enhanced by putting down the weak. He proceeds :—"Would that age and ill-health did not prevent me from aiding. No one can deny that at the time of the Jameson Raid the aim of the Uitlanders and the raiders was to usurp the Transvaal Government. He must be wilfully blind who does not see that what the Uitlanders failed to do by bullets they hope presently to do by votes, and only those who, while jealous of their own independence, regard but little the independence of people who stand in their way can fail to sympathize with the Boers in their resistance to political extinction." He adds :—"It is sad to see our Government backing those whose avowed policy is expansion, which, less politely expressed, means aggression, for which there is a still less polite word, readily guessed. On behalf of these the big British Empire, weapon in hand, growls out to the little Boer Republic, 'Do as I bid you.' I have always thought that nobleness is shown in treating tenderly those who are relatively feeble, and even sacrificing on their behalf something to which there is a just claim, but, if current opinion is right, I must have been wrong." All the people at the Manchester meeting were not of Mr. Morley's way of thinking, but, by the display of more tact than he has previously been given credit for, he eventually compelled his opponents to give him a patient hearing. One of the principal features of this anti-war demonstration was what occurred about Sir Alfred Milner. Mr. Courtney in the course of his speech spoke of the last despatch from England, with which Lord Salisbury is supposed to have had a good deal to do, as it was a rebuke to the fire-eaters, and a rebuke, most of all, to one whom he must designate as a lost mind—he meant Sir Alfred Milner. This was received with cheers, in which, as the reporters tell us, Mr. Morley prominently joined. Mr. Courtney went on to say that he had not used the phrase without much hesitation. He did not wish to be unkind to a man with whom he had lived in familiar converse ; but there were things moving mightier than the susceptibilities of individuals, and he dared not retract a judgment which had been forced from his lips. Mr. Morley also cheered this. This incident may seem very funny to the gentlemen of the Kaffir Market, but it will hardly be regarded as amusing by Sir Alfred Milner. The Conservatives will not always be in office. The Liberals will return to power. And then ? Africa, as we have often been told, has proved the gr

wise bow down before the act which a sentiment of profound pity has dictated to the President of the Republic. It is impossible that any questions of reprisals of any sort whatever should henceforth arise." General de Gallifet asks, and if necessary would order, the army to forget the past, in order to think only of the future. His observation that "the Military Judges" are the "objects of universal respect" makes one smile when one thinks of the things said about Colonel Jounast and his colleagues, but one could hardly expect the head of the French Army to refer to the matter in terms borrowed from the telegrams of M. de Blowitz or from the speeches of the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes. For Captain Dreyfus the incident is apparently not an end. He can, and seemingly will, ask the Court of Cassation to do what, a pity it is, they did not do when the case was previously before them, namely, quash the case on the ground of the absence of legal proof. In the declaration he has issued on his restoration to freedom, he says that his pardon is nothing to him without honour. Henceforth he will continue to see the reparation of the judicial error of which he is still the victim. His heart will not be at rest until there is no longer a Frenchman who imputes to him the abominable crime which another has perpetrated. Of last Sunday's

DEMONSTRATION IN HYDE PARK

there is not much to say. The weather was fine and the attendance very large; but Mr. John Burns, M. P., would have considered it a poor affair from the organisers' point of view. Indeed, there was scarcely any organisation, and it was evident that those who got up are amateurs in this sort of thing. As the caddie said to the eminent professor who was more proficient in Greek than in Mr. Arthur Balfour's favourite recreation—"It requires a strong head to play golf,"—it requires a gift and an experience, which were wanting on Sunday, to organise successfully a mass meeting in London's greatest park. At some of the platforms the orators orated themselves dry before the time came to bring the proceedings to a conclusion in the usual manner—namely by simutaneously putting the resolution to the vote. The result was that the Hooligans were driven to mischief to "passer le temps." Their special form of mischief was to "spot" some unoffending person who might in their eyes look like a Frenchman, or whose speech showed that he was an Outlander, and then go for him. Fortunately the ways of the Hooligan fraternity are pretty well known to Scotland Yard by this time, and nobody was hurt. The victims of these rowdies were protected by constables and escorted to the police station in the Park "as a place of haven." All the same the exhibition was not one to be proud of and it is a pity that some of the young ruffians were not run in. If they had been taken before Mr. Plowden, they would have got in their own vernacular "what for." That magistrate had before him the other day a rough customer who assaulted a Bayswater young lady rather badly for no other apparent reason than that she was talking to a French gentleman, a friend of hers. Mr. Plowden made an example of the fellow by sending him to imprisonment for three months' harder labour than he is likely to have been accustomed to hitherto if he adds, to his trade, stone-cutting, under Trade Union rules. To return to the Hyde Park protest, the absence of well-known or distinguished names among the speakers was remarkable. Mr. Ormston Chant was the principal speaker at one platform and an Indian law student at another! But the comparative *fiasco* of the Hyde Park protest does not show that there is any revulsion of feeling about the case. There is, however, a reaction against the excessive indignation expressed in many quarters, and even some of the outraged tradespeople who swore by all their gods that they would boycott the French exhibition have repented of their impulsive, though well-meaning, action.

POPULARIS AURA.

There is one person at all events who can say of the Affaire it is an ill wind that blows nobody any good. Need I say that I refer to M. Emile Zola. Far be it from me to suggest that in the course he took, commencing with his famous "J'accuse" letter of January 1898 to M. Felix Faure, the authors of "La Terre" was actuated by any but the most honourable and high-minded motives, but he has succeeded in making himself "respectable" in these isles, where the book-buying public is a very large one. Previous to his intervention on behalf of Alfred Dreyfus the name of the naturalistic writer was only mentioned by the bulk of British people with horror and loathing. Now he is one of our greatest heroes and nobody says a word against the books he has written. We do not now hear of booksellers being prosecuted for selling translations of his literary productions. Indeed I really am almost inclined to think, from what we have seen during the past fourteen days, that the people who applauded the efforts formerly made to keep Zola's works out of the English market and out of the hands of English maidens would organise another demonstration in the Park to protest against such an outrage. Still it must have been a shock to the Non-Conformist conscience to learn, as it has done during the past few days, that the man who next to the principal figure has suffered most in body and mind by the Dreyfus case, the brave Colonel Picquart, the "chevalier sans peur et sans reproche," as he has appropriately been styled, is a Freethinker.

THE MURDER OF FRENCH OFFICERS BY FRENCH OFFICERS.

Any lingering hope there may have been that the reports of the extraordinary murder of Colonel Klobb and Lieutenent Meunier by brother-officers has been dispelled by the receipt in Paris of confirmatory report from Lieutenant Cornu, an official in the French Soudan. Lieutenant Cornu's report to his superiors at home includes a copy, the original is expected almost daily, of the letter addressed by Captain Voulet to Colonel Klobb. A more remarkable epistle from one officer to another has probably never been written. It is as follows:—"Colonel, before even forwarding me a copy of the orders by which you say you take command of the mission, you send me two minatory letters written in almost rude terms. This is a proof of the ungenerous sentiments that you entertain for me. You are certainly aware of the infamous act you commit against me in thus coming, promted by an unbridled ambition, to steal the fruits of my efforts, but you have made a mistake in supposing that I shall calmly accept such a dethronement. Consequently I have the honour to notify you—(1) that I retain command of the mission; (2) that I have 600 rifles; (3) that I shall treat you as an enemy if you continue your advance; (4) that all my men have been consulted on the question of accepting the situation you wish to offer us, and all have decided to follow me in the course I have above indicated; (5) finally, that I have resolved in the present circumstances to sacrifice my life rather than submit to the humiliation that you are ordered to impose upon me, and also that I prefer to risk all, and especially that I do not intend by a stupid suicide to leave the place clear for an intriguer of your character. You will do what you wish, but from the moment you receive this letter remember that, if you advance, you expose yourself to the eventualities I have indicated in this letter."

AN INDIAN PORTRAIT PAINTER.

It is really very remarkable how natives of India are beginning to distinguish themselves by the highest proficiency in various departments of human activity and skill in which hitherto the lead has been exclusively taken by Europeans. The whole world is familiar with Prince Ranjitsinhji's phenomenal career as a cricketer. Equally significant was Mr. Paranjpe's success in the Chambridge Mathematical Tripos this year. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, M. P., although to be classed rather as Europeans than as Indians in securing an entrance into the House of Commons, achieved a distinction which reflects the highest honour on India. All this is most gratifying and encoursging, and now Mr. Sasi Kumar Hesh, a Bengali Brahmin, has been showing London during his brief stay here, previous to his return to Calcutta, that a Native of India can excel in portrait-painting after the traditionary style of the Western world. Mr. S. K. Hesh has spent four years studying in the Art School and Studios of Rome, Florence, Munich, and Paris. A number of his portraits are on private exhibition here before being sent out to Mr. Hesh's munificent patron, His Highness the Maharaja Acharjia Bahadur of Calcutta. These portraits are of Sir Steuart Bayley, Sir George Birdwood, Sir William Wilson Hunter, Sir William Wedderburn, M. P., Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, two ladies, a Russian gentleman, etc. At a glance it is seen that Mr. Hesh has a wonderful power of catching a life-like, characteristic and strong likeness, that he is a powerful as well as careful draftsman with complete mastery of his medium and brush, which he handles with the utmost freedom and breadth. His proficiency is at once that of the professional artist, and it is certain that with practice Mr. Hesh will in time attain a great position as a portrait-painter in oils. It is to be hoped that he will meet with adequate patronage in India, where he intends practising his art for some years before finally settling in London. Every friend of India will wish him God-speed.

OLLA PODRIDA.

Mr. W. H. White, Bombay Public Works Department, has had his "duty leave" slightly extended, but will return to India next month. He will probably be a passenger by the P. and O. steamer Egypt, departing from Marseilles on the 6th proximo.

At the South of England Lawn Tennis Tournament, with which the summer season at Eastbourne practically terminated, those well-known Bombayites Messrs. J. H. Hart and G. W. Vidal were beaten by Dr. Whittle and Mr. C. M. Perkins in the final competition for the Veterans' Doubles' Challenge Shield after securing that prize two years in succession. Mr. Hart was also beaten in the deciding contest for the Veterans' Singles' All England Championship, which he won in 1898. Better luck for both losers next time!

The marriage of the Junior Member of Council, Bombay, Sir Charles Ollivant, with Miss Edith Margaret Hichens, second daughter of the Vicar of Guilsborough, Northamptonshire, took place in the parish church of that village on the 14th instant. Canon Hichens, of Canterbury, officiated, assisted by the Rev. J. O. Hichens.

Amongst the new batch of plague doctors, 20 in number, recently engaged by the India Office and now on their way to Bombay, is a retired Surgeon-Major, Dr. A. S. Faulkner, who a few year ago was Agency Surgeon at Ulwar, but who belonged to the Western Presidency. Dr. Faulkner's action is worthy of all praise and might be followed with advantage by some other ex-members of his service who must find their enforced idleness at home very irksome. Some of the other doctors selected have had previous experience of plague work in India.

An illustration of the different manner in which the English tongue is used by our American cousins is furnished by the letter, published a few days ago, from the United States Secretary of the Treasury in reference to the Malarial Commission. Mr. Gage regrets that the invitation to the American Government to attach an official delegate to the Commission was "not received in season" to enable it to be accepted. An Englishman would of course have written "not in time" to enable the invitation to be accepted. I do not say "in season" is wrong, but it is not English as that language is spoken and written on this side of the Atlantic Ocean.

What is this I read in to-day's issue of the *Times*:—"The Battleship London was launched yesterday at Portsmouth, the christening ceremony being performed by Lady George Hamilton. She is 430ft. long, and 75ft. wide, with a displacement of 15,000 tons. She will have engines of 15,000 horse-power, an armament of four 12-in. breech-loading wire guns, 12 6-in. quick-firing guns, 16 12-pounder quick-firing guns, two 12-pounder guns for boat and field service, six 3-pounder guns in the fighting tops, eight Maxim guns, and four submerged torpedo-tubes!" If the writer of the above paragraph is correct in what he says as to Lady George Hamilton's dimensions and equipment Government has not made the Secretary of State for India Constable of Deal Castle a moment too soon, for his Lordship will require all the accommodation afforded by his new marine residence!

The kindly tone of the following announcement, which appeared in yesterday's paper, is characteristic of Lord and Lady Dufferin:—

HALL.—On the 16th Sept. Mrs. HALL, for 19 years dear and faithful Nurse to Lord Dufferin's children.

The "Scotsman" in its issue of last Wednesday contains an obituary notice of the late Professor Peterson from the pen of a correspondent who signs himself "W. W. T.", initials which will doubtless be recognised in Bombay. I quote the concluding portions of the sketch:—

"Many a night in the winter of 1895 has the present writer sat with him in the grounds of that most fascinating of clubs, The Yacht Club of Bombay, as we watched the sunset in marvellous beauty dyeing with all colours the waters of the bay, and saw the moon rise over Elephants, and listened to him rolling out some of his favourite passages. He was never tired of repeating to me Shirley's (the late John Skelton) "The E'en brings a' Hame," which I enjoyed all the more as I knew it about as well as he did. I think I hear him repeating the closing lines:—

"The darkness gathers. Thro' the gloom no star
Rises to guide us. We have wandered far.
Without Thy lamp we know not where we are.
At evening bring us home!
The clouds are round us and the snowdrifts thicken.
O thou, dear Shepherd, leave us not to sicken
In the waste night; our tardy footsteps quicken.
At evening bring us home!"

"And then in the quickly-fallen darkness of an Indian night we would sit in silence thinking of home and home memories. And then the lights would be lit, the band break out, and Lord Colin Campbell—so soon afterwards to die—and other good Scots would appear on the scene, and we would all dine together at the Byculla Club, and tell Scots stories till we ached with laughter. And then home to Malabar Hill, with Justice Saunders-Slater and his charming wife, or with Mr. Gill, the commodore of the Yacht Club, or perhaps to camp out with Dr. Peterson and his pleasant family on the Maidan. Our thoughts go back to these happy days and nights, as we grieve that he has been taken away at so early an age, on so early an "evening" taken "home." May the Indian dust lie lightly on his goodly presence and his kind heart. May he rest in peace!"

A few literary notes. Mr. Gordon Phillips, who is already well-known as the author of a number of Scottish romances ("James Macpherson," etc.,) will issue shortly with Mr. Fisher Unwin a story entitled "The Laird's Wooing." It is described as a romantic chapter in Scottish history. The subject is the courtship of the maiden of low degree by the proud feudal baron. We have all of us at some little indolent dissatisfied period of our lives patronised the palmist or the astrologer with a view to find out if the game was worth the candle or possibly the candelabra. And generally we have heard it alleged it to be worth whole rows of candelabra—information which was cheering at the time, but in the end fraught with disappointment. In a novel entitled "Elucidation" by Miss A. Quarry, which Mr. T. Fisher Unwin will publish on the 25th instant, much prominence is given to the future hunting craze of modern society.—The new volume of the Childrens' study, which Mr. Fisher Unwin will issue on the 25th instant, is by the versatile author of the "Making of Mary." The subject is "Canada", one that should suit Miss Jean McGilwraith (Jean Forsyth), for she is a Canadian herself and has a proper enthusiasm for the brave French pioneers, and takes a native's interest in that long struggle which resulted in the English supremacy after Montcalme and Wolfe had both been slan.—"Literature" says:—"It is good news that Mr. Theodore Watts-Dunton's pre-occupation with novel-writing, consequent upon the success of his 'Aylwin,' is not to prevent him from giving us that collection of his biographical and critical articles which has often been asked for. Mr. Watts-Dunton has enjoyed the friendship of several men of genius. His reminiscences, for example, of Rosetti and George Borrow have had an absolutely authoritative value. The book is not to be looked for immediately."—"The Life and Letters of Archbishop Benson," edited by his son, will be published by Macmillan and Co., early in the autumn.

THE DEATH ROLL.

There are many Scotsmen in India who will hear with regret of the death of James Badenach Nicolson, the able Counsel to the Scottish Education Department, who in the words of an old Whitehall friend of his and of mine was one of the most learned, most hard-headed, good-natured, and witty men in the public service. He was taken ill in the train while on the way to the funeral of Lord Watson and expired before he reached Edinburgh. Originally a member of the Scottish Bar, he edited the best edition of Erskine's Institutes ever published, and one that is invariably used in the Law Courts of Scotland. A Conservative in politics, he became in 1866 Secretary to the Lord Advocate, an office he held until 1868, when the Liberal party came into power. In 1874, when his party was once more triumphant at the polls, he again became Secretary to Lord Advocate Gordon, continuing in the same office under Lord Advocate Watson until 1880. To the work of his department he devoted himself (says the *Scotsman*) with characteristic thoroughness, and his services at Dover House—the head-quarters of the department in Whitehall—were recognised by his superiors as inestimable. His was the hand which was most associated with the drafting of Scottish bills brought in by the Conservative Governments during his tenure of office. This was particularly the case with the Roads and Bridges Bill, which will always be connected with the name of Lord Watson. In like manner, many of the later bills of his party benefited by his experience, and down to the time of his death his advice, counsel, and guidance in the drafting of Parliamentary bills were eagerly sought and highly appreciated at Dover House. In conjunction with Lord Advocate, now Lord President, Robertson, he framed the first Local Government Bill for Scotland. His appointment as counsel to the Scottish Education Department in 1878 was an appropriate and well-deserved recognition of his powers of sound reasoning and acute judgment. Mr. Badenach Nicolson contested the county of Kincardine in 1874 in the Conservative interest, but was defeated by Sir George Balfour. The deceased gentleman was a man with a great capacity for work. In his native county of Kincardineshire, in which he was a large proprietor, he took a deep interest, entering with energy into the administration of local affairs for upwards of thirty years.

I have also to record the deaths of Sir James Forrest, Bart., who was well known beyond the Tweed; General George Henry Mackinnon, C. B., a nonagenerian, whose father fell at Cuidad Rodrigo and has his memory perpetuated by a monument in the Soldiers' Valhalla, St. Paul's Cathedral; Lieutenant-General Edmund Faunce, C. B., a former distinguished Madras officer; Lieutenant-Colonel Albert Houghton, of the Royal Marines, who was killed by a fall from his horse on parade at Chatham; Surgeon-General James M. S. Fogs, a Crimean Veteran; Surgeon-Major-General Stewart Lithgow, who will be remembered as having organised a large base hospital at Kurrachee during the Kandahar Campaign; Archdeacon Salmon, a prominent West-country clergyman and leading member of Convocation; Mr. Tom McCarthey, labour leader and organiser of the London dockers; Mr. Willmer Pocock, father of the Royal Institute of British Architects; Mr. James Horsburgh Huttmann, Superintendent of the Jorehaut Tea Company, who died at sea on board a P. and O. steamer; Judge Charles Daly, a prominent figure in New York life; Senator Scheurer-Kestner, so well and honourably known in connexion with the Dreyfus case; Professor Karl Stork, the celebrated laryng-scopiost, who was consulted with reference to the illness of the lamented Emperor Frederick; and Vice-Admiral Sallandronze de Lamornai, Commander-in-Chief of the French Channel Squadron.

CRICKET.

MR. DEAS' ELEVEN *VS.* MR. GOVERDHAN DAS' ELEVEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct, 7.

THE two days' match between these teams was concluded to-day, a draw resulting. Mr. Deas was not able to play to-day, and Captain Douglas only came in the afternoon. Score:—

MR. DEAS' XI.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Capt Douglas, not out	88	not out	12
Mr Deas, b Chonkar	29	Did not bat	
Capt Usborne, c Saraph, b Shivshanker	25	b Chonkar	4
Mr Markham, b Banda	0	b-w Chonkar	25
Mr Kelly, c Paranjpe, b Banda	7	Did not bat	
Mr Drysdale, b Bhide	4	b Chonkar	16
Mr Young, b Shivshanker	2		
Mr Mulgrove, b Bhide	2	Did not bat	
Mr Lany, st Saraph, b Shivshanker	1		
Mr Mathew, b Shivshanker	1		
Mr Way, b Shivshanker	2		
Extras	16	Extras	13
Total	177	Total (3 wkt)	70

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
	O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bhide	25	6	59	2	8	3	19	3*
Shivshanker	24	7	57	5	9	2	25	1
Chonkar	8	1	31	8	10	4	16	3
Banda	7	1	3	12	2	1	2	0

*Bowled one no-ball.

MR. GOVERDHANDAS' XI.

Mr Narsingh, c Keily, b Deas	14
Mr Bhanda, b Deas	26
Mr Bhandare, c Drysdale, b Mathew	18
Mr Chonkar, b Keily	23
Mr Bhide, b Keily	0
Mr Saraph, not out	105
Mr Modak, c Drysdale, b Young	4
Mr Deshmukh, l-b-w Kelly	30
Mr Irana, run out	21
Mr Paranjpe, b Mulgrove	25
Mr Shivshanker, b Mulgrove	1
Extras	20
Total	286

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Deas	19	32	7	2
Mathew	23	34	9	1
Keily	23	46	6	3
Douglas	19	49	3	0
Young	18	70	0	1
Mulgrove	21	12	1	2
Drysdale	7	23	0	0

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 22ND SEPTEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Carthage, Captain J. R. London, with English mails of 22nd September, arrived in Bombay harbour, at 6 o'clock, on Saturday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Bannerman Capt A, Mrs and infant
Baker Mrs and child
Combe C B Maj-Gen B A and Miss
Crunden Miss E
Curtis Mrs Seymour
Deedes, Mr W J
Diva, Mr Morny
Fleming Miss
Foster Mrs J M, and three children
Fry Mrs and 2 children
Fisher Capt F
Foster Miss
Fawcus Miss and Miss E
Geddes Miss
Greaves Mr, Mrs and child
Harwood Mrs and 3 children
Harris Mr, Mrs and Miss
Harwood Mr
Harveys Mrs and child
Hay Miss
Heard Mrs and infant
Hill Mr K
Kerr Mrs J H
Koch Mr and Miss
Moore Col and Mrs
Monaren Miss
Newman, Mr and Mrs
Owen Lt Col and Mrs
Oakshott Miss
Parker Miss and Miss Ada
Runcairen Mr
Ronshall Miss L
Robertson Mr and Mrs
Swayne Col and Mrs
Smith Mr and Mrs A S
Troup Mr W
Tilney Lt
Viegas Mr
Wilson Miss
Winter Mr
Waters Miss R S
Young Mr R S

FROM MARSEILLES.

Anderson R J
Archer Capt C
Attfield Mr H S
Ankett Miss
Ashe Mr
Brunner Lt W A and Mrs
Bristocke Mr and Mrs
Bishop of Lahore
Bishop of Madras
Bizzard Mr F A
Bowes Maj W H
Barlow Mr
Cooper Capt C C and Mrs
Carpendale Lt J M
Cooke Capt T T
Chichester Capt A
Cuming Mr A H
Cooper Capt L E
Cashew Yorstown Mr A
Chinoy Mr D H Mrs and child
Cohen Mr and Mrs
Cogill Dr
Cockraft Miss
Coulson Miss
Crowdy Miss
Dick Mrs
Dobbs, Lt-Col J C
Edderton Lt F H
Fitzgerald Mr and Mrs
French Mrs E Lee
Fisher Capt J
Faithful Maj
Fox Mrs
Fife Capt R
Frangos Mr K S
Fox Strangway Capt and Mrs and 2 children
Fullerton Miss
Gardiner Lt A and Mrs
Grogan Col E J
Gleadow Mr F
Griez Mr H S
Hamilton Mrs
Holland Mr
Hume Mr R H
Henry Brig-Genl
Holme Mr L
Hall Lt-col
Horton Dr
Hewitson Mr Mrs and 2 inft
Ingliss Mr J J
Johnston Miss
Jessop Miss
Keightley Mr B
Kendall Miss
Lawson Cap Douglas
Lyde Capt F
Levett Capt
Lloyd Mrs A J
Lovell Mr
Leighton Mr D
MacNeill Mr and Mrs
Moran Mrs
Morton Capt and Mrs E R
Munro, Mr D L
Murray Capt J
Mossa Mrs A
Miller Miss
Morgan Mr D
Moore Dr E H
Millijan Dr
Malcolm Mr B
Milwara Mr H J
Neville Miss
Neaham Mr A E
Needham Mr Mrs Miss and inft
Ogilvie Maj H S
O'Connor Mrs and child
Orr Mr J W
O'Brien Dr
Oldfield Miss
Phillips Mr
Peck Lt A W
Phillimore Mr C E
Prevost Mr
Poole Miss
Reid Mr A H S and Mrs
Ramsay Capt J
Ribbenprop Mr B
Risley Hon W H H
Ritchie Mr D M
Rose Mrs and inft
Riddick Miss
Shaw Maj and Mrs
Steele Mr and Mrs
Sibbarad Mrs C
Shaley Mrs A E
Swinley Lt D P
Sahordin Mr S
Smith Mr J
Stephens Mr R S
Sandilands Dr
Shaw Dr
Thornett Mr
Taylor Dr
Veldy Mrs C
Vuran Col and Mrs
Wadia Mr D R
Wahab Col
Woodwright Maj
Webster Capt
Wood Mr F M H
Wilkins Miss
Wilson, Mr T J
Young Mr

FROM BRINDISI.

Bessant Mrs A
Dewar Maj D E
Enthoven Maj
Neave Sir Thos
Newton Mr
Stewart Brig Gen
Sevastopato Mr

FROM PORT SAID.

Darawali Mr J E
Moses Mr and Mrs

DEATH OF MR. OOKERJEE FAKIRJEE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, Oct 6.

MR. OOKERJEE FAKIRJEE, a pleader of nearly twenty years' standing in Hyderabad and Secunderabad Courts, died on the 4th instant, of heat apoplexy, at Amraoti. He went there only three days previously, being engaged with Mr. Pugh, of the Calcutta Bar, to conduct an appeal before the Judicial Commissioner of Berars. Mr Branson, of the Bombay Bar, with Mr. Ramchander Pillay, represented the other side.

On the sitting of the Secunderabad Civil Court, presided over by Mr. Maneckshah Dustoor, District Judge, Mr. Bejonjee, pleader, on behalf of the members of the Bar, shortly touched upon the geniality of temper, frank-heartedness and generous disposition of the deceased, which had endeared him to all he came in contact with.

The Judge who seemed to be affected by what was said with the consent of Lieut. R. W. Burton, Cantonment Magistrate, ordered his own Court to be closed for a day out of respect for the memory of the deceased. The Cantonment Magistrate also followed suit.

The deceased, besides practising as a pleader, took considerable interest in the affairs of the Hyderabad Banking Company, of which he was a partner with Mr. Dorabjee Dotiwala.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION IN DARBHANGA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On the 26th of October next, H. H. the Maharajah Bahadur is going to hold an examination of Pundits, for awarding to the lucky few, the time-honoured prize of "Dhoti." The examination will be in all the important branches of Sanskrit literature, and the examiners have been chosen from amongst the foremost Pundits of India.

What the much-coveted prize means will be evident from the fact that no less than 1,000 Pundits of various grades have sent in their applications for the examination. Among these are some "Mahamahopadhyayas" and many others who hold various Sanskrit titles awarded at the different examinations in Benares, Calcutta and other places. To the Pundit of these parts the highest goal of ambition is to get the "Dhoti" from the hands of the Maharajah of Darbhanga, the "Raja of Mithila," the ancient land of King Videha and Yajnavalkya.—Yours, &c.,

GANGANATHA JHA.

Darbhanga.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	7
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	6	2	24
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	10	3	25
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	2	2	9
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	5	25
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	8
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	13
Total	23	14	118
Same date, last year, 1898.	43	34	152

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	1	9
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	4	4	22
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadin, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada	5	8	29
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	0	1	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	1	25
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	2	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	10	19
Total	14	25	123
Total plague deaths to date	59,048	49,993	
Same date last year	43	34	152

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 9.

Before the Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honourable Mr. Justice B. TYABJI.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1023-67-140-97—Wadia and G—Sir Thakur Shri Wagji, KCIE, vs John Anderson and another—Crawford B and Co.

1002-310-97—In person—Mohomed Ismail Alias Aba bin Bawa Sahib Bhisby vs Bai Rahimatbai and others—Hiralal M and M.

1011-181-91—Bhaishanker and K—Zoolskabai vs Rassoobai—Tyabjee D and Co.

1013-233-98—Ardeshir H and D—Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Pagdiwalla vs Ferdinand Mulhens—Craigie L and O.

1024-144-98—Payne G S and Co—Fulbai vs Ebrahimbhoy Rahimbhoy and others—Wadia and G.

1029-620-98—Crawford B and Co—The Bengal Coal Co Ld vs Homee N A Wadia—Bicknell M and M.

1038-652-97—Shamrao P—Bai Jadanan and another vs Hurgowandas Pranjiwandas and others—Ardeshir H and D.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.)

For Dismissal.

358-99—Thakerdas D C and H—Munji Nuttoobhoy vs Chabildas Lalloobhoy and another—Crawford B and Co.

For Consent Decree.

481-94—Ardeshir H D—Abdul Cader Bashay and others vs Goolam Saheb Mandlyker—Thakerdas D C and H.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

528-98—Edgelow G and W—Maneckchand Kapurchand vs Baldeodas Mohokumchand and others—Pestonjee R and K.

549-99—Payne G S and Co—Emil Spinner and others vs Hajee Mohomed Hajee Jeeva—Ardeshir H and D.

616-95—Mansuklal D and J—Purshotum Mangaldas and another vs Vithaldas Ramdas and others—Edgelow G and W.

290-99—Pestonjee R and K—Pestonjee Jehangir Hormusjee vs The Southern India Spinning and Weaving Co Ld and others—Mansukhlal D and J.

370-99—Bicknell M and M—Mahomed Haji Abdulla and another vs Rahimbai and others—Payne G and S.

317-98—Payne G S and Co—Hussonally Mulla Hakimjee vs Ebrahimjee Rahamaujee and others—Wadia and G.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.)

Commercial Causes.

500-99—Crawford B and Co—The Bank of Bombay vs Charles Agnew Turner and others—Daphtary and F. Payne G and S.

410-97—Wadia and G—Nazar Mahomed Futehally vs Gandabhoy Govindjee—Maganlal and Co.

22498-97—In person—Nagor Mohomed Futehaly vs Gandabhoy Govindjee and others—Maganlal and Co.

Long Causes.

472-98—Little and Co—Anandrao Venayekrao vs Luxumon Govind—King and C.

614-98—Sorabjee and J—Fuckroodin Khan alias Fuckoo Mohn Hajee M Doctor vs Mahomed Hooseln bin Hajee Abdool Cadur Nawrungay and others—Payne G and S.

256-99—Mansuklal D and J—Caitano Camillo Borges vs Augustus Mathias Pinto—Sorabjee and J.

442-98—Wadia and G—Purshotum Shivji vs Khatao Dedhar and another—Bhaishanker and K. Not to be called on.

459-99—Bhaishunker and K—Khatao Dedhar vs Purshotum Shivjee—Wadia and G. Not to be called on.

To set Aside and Vary Commissioners Report.

469-97—Dikshit and D—Motiram Sokuchand vs Ruttonbai and others—Little and Co.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Week ending 30th September, 1899.

Description.	1899.	1898.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	1,130	988	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	35,870	36,047	...	177	65,057	...
Goods	79,123	62,873	16,250	...	2,12,598	...
Other earnings	7,573	4,629	2,944	...	5,703	...
Total for week	1,22,571	1,03,554	19,017	...	...	...
Aggregate	15,20,435	12,37,075	...	...	2,83,360	...

MRS. GLADSTONE on Sept. 18 cut the first sod in connection with the new St. Deiniol's library at Hawarden, which will form part of the national memorial to the late Mr. Gladstone.

AMERICA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

ALL the members of the United States Philippines Commission have now left Manila. Mr. Denby before leaving said that he expected to return, as the work of the Commission would not be finished until peaceful relations with the Filipinos were re-established and the military Government was succeeded by a civil one.

Since Professor Schurman, the President of the Commission, left the Island, Mr. Denby and Mr. Worcester have been continuously assisting the military commanders in establishing local civil Governments, and have also carried on the work of collecting materials concerning the resources of the Archipelago, its government under the Spaniards, and whatever information seemed likely to be serviceable to the Americans in providing a permanent form of administration. The Commission has collected the views of many prominent Filipinos on the subjects of its inquiry, and is prepared to submit an exhaustive report to Congress.

At daylight on Sept. 14 the United States cruiser Charleston joined the partol ship Zafiro near Grande Island in Subig Bay with the object of dismounting a gun at Olongapo. The Charleston took up a position in front of the town, whilst the Zafiro sailed northward. The Charleston began shelling at a range of 5,000 yards. The enemy replied at once, their first shell bursting at sea a boat's length in front of the Zafiro, whilst their second ricochetted and struck the Charleston's masts. The latter maintained an accurate fire with her 8-inch guns, and destroyed the works around the enemy's gun which it was believed, was dismounted. The Charleston then steamed towards the shore and open fire at 3,000 yards range. The insurgents resumed firing. Their shells fell very close to the Charleston and Zafiro which then withdrew, the Zafiro returning to Manila, and the Charleston remaining in Subig Bay.

The Filipino fire was most accurate, and it is unlikely that the gunners were natives. They used black power and a 6 or 9-inch Spanish gun. The Charleston fired 69 shells.

China, through her Minister at Washington, has protested against General Otis's military order excluding Chinese from the Philippines. Neither the officials at the State Department nor those at the Chinese Legation will give any information on the subject, but it has been ascertained from reliable sources that the protest insists that General Otis's action is contrary to international law and violates existing treaties, and completely disregards friendliness so long maintained between China and the United States. President McKinley's attention has been called to the matter, as the charater of the protest gives the suject an international aspect beyond the purely military questions involved. One of the specific points in the protest is understood to be that such an order is a departure from the announced purpose of the President to maintain the present *status quo* in the Philippines until Congress has determined the permanent condition of the Islands. The military phases of the situation have been referred to Mr. Root's consideration. The language of the protest is said to be courteous and dignified, but such as to leave no doubt of the deep umbraga felt by China.

On the night of the 13th inst., the British steamer Yuen-sang, bound from Manila to Hongkong, was chased by the American gunboat Pamganga 30 miles off the north coast of Luzon on suspicion of filibustering. Three shots were fired by the gunboat, the first two of which were disregarded by the Yuen-sang, but on a third shall exploding close at hand she stopped. The Captain of the gunboat boarded the Yuen-sang, and finding that he had made a mistake, apologized.

The British steamer Diamante, from Manila for Hong-kong, was also followed by an American gunboat, name unknown, near Subig Bay on the night of the 10th inst. The gunbot sounded her whistle to signal steamer stop, and on her signals being disregarded, ran so closely alongside the Diamante that her guns tore away the steamer's outrigging. The passengers were thrown into a state of panic. On learning the indentity of the vessel the gunboat sheered off.

THE POPE AND FRANCE.

A RUMOUR has been current in Rome for some weeks past that his Holiness Leo XIII., far from remaining indifferent to the agitation in France, was about to address to the French Catholics and clergy an Encyclical denouncing Anti-Semitism, preaching concord and peace and calling upon the faithful to rally in support of the institutions. The publication of the Encyclical, it was hinted would silence cavillers and shame those who impiously accuse the Vatican—if not, indeed, of sympathy with militarism and injustice, at least of indifference towards the large issues of humanity and right connected with the cause of Captain Dreyfus. The virulent campaign of the French clergy would, it was declared, be rebuked, the attitude of the French Catholic Press be reproved and from the chair of Saint Peter would once more stream forth upon Christendom words of such light and power as to compel spontaneous reconection of the saying "Roma locuta est; causa uninta est."

This rumour was not totally devoid of foundation. Albeit at the thirteenth hour, Rome has spoken. On Saturday the official or ill. "Observatore Romano" publish 12 dolumns of French prose addressed to the Archbishops, Bishops, and clergy of France. After reading and re-reading this long Apostolic injunction one is, however unwillingly, driven to the conclusion that as far as regards the Dreyfus case and "pacification of mind" in France Rome might as well have remained silent

THE SOUTH AFRICAN CRISIS.

THE TRANSVAAL REPLY.

SIR A. MILNER AND THE ORANGE FREE STATE.

(From the *Times*, Sept. 22.)

THE High Commissioner sent a telegram to the President of the Orange Free State on Tuesday saying that it has been deemed advisable by the Imperial military authorities to send detachments of troops ordinarily stationed at Cape Town to assist in securing the lines of communication between the colony and the territories lying to the north. As they may be stationed near the borders of the Free State it is desirable to acquaint the President in order to prevent misapprehension on the part of the burghers. The movement is not directed against the Free State, nor is it due to any anxiety as to the intentions of the Free State. His Excellency rests content with the President's declaration of August 16. His Excellency takes the opportunity of making a general statement of the attitude of her Majesty's Government as follows:—

"Her Majesty's Government are still hopeful of a friendly settlement of the differences which have arisen between them and the South African Republic, but should this hope, unfortunately, be disappointed, her Majesty's Government look to the Government of the Orange Free State to preserve strict neutrality and to prevent any military intervention by any of its citizens, and are prepared to give a formal assurance that in that case the integrity of the Orange Free State territory will be strictly respected under all circumstances. As far as her Majesty's Government are aware, there is absolutely no cause to justify any disturbance of friendly relations between Great Britain and the Orange Free State. Her Majesty's Government are animated by the most friendly sentiments towards the Orange Free State, and it is entirely untrue that they desire to impair the independence of that Republic."

President Steyn replies on the same date that he shares her Majesty's Government's hopefulness of a friendly settlement, and does not even now see that force is the only solution. Looking to the state of apprehension in South Africa, he regrets the despatch of troops. His Government will do all it can to allay excitement, but if the course pursued following upon other military preparations on their borders, should, as was not improbable, be regarded by the burghers as a menace to the Orange Free State and cause a strong feeling of mistrust and unrest, and if unwished for developments should arise therefrom, the responsibility will not rest with his Government. He will submit his Excellency's telegram to the Volksraad early. His Government would view with deep regret any disturbances of these friendly relations which had always existed between Great Britain and the Orange Free State.

We have received from the Colonial Office for publication the text of the Transvaal Government's reply to Mr. Chamberlain's despatch of the 8th inst. It is as follows:—

Telegram. High Commissioner Sir Alfred Milner to Mr. Chamberlain.

(Despatched 11 p.m., 16th September 1899; received, Colonial Office, 7-30 a.m., 17th September.)

16th September. No. 4. Following is South African Republic Government reply:—

Begins: Following letter received from State Secretary of South African Republic, dated yesterday:—

Sir,—South African Republic Government have had the honour to acknowledge receipt of your note 12th September in answer to their note 2nd September. In answer, this Government wishes to state that it learns with a feeling of deep regret that it must understand that Her Majesty's Government withdraws from the invitation sent in your letter of 23rd August and accepted by this Government, and substitutes in its place an entirely new proposal. The proposal which has now lapsed contained in the letters of this Government, of 19th August and 21st August was induced by suggestion given by British Agent to State Attorney and these were accepted by this Government in good faith, and on express request, as equivalent to an assurance that the proposal would be acceptable to Her Majesty's Government. It was in no way the object of this Government either than or now to make any needless recapitulations of its contention about the political status as an Independent State as defined by Convention of London 1884, but only to try to put an end to the state of tension by meeting Her Majesty's Government upon a proposal which it supposed to be constituted both in spirit and in form, in such a way as it was given to understand to be satisfactory to Her Majesty's Government. This Government cannot disguise from itself that in making the proposal contained in its note of 19th August, it probably ran the danger not only of its being disclaimed by South African Republic Volksraad and people, but also that its acceptance might affect the independence of State by, as therein proposed, giving an immediate vote in the Legislature of the State to a large number of impouring Uitlanders but it sat against that the

CONTINUOUS THREATENING AND UNDOUBTED DANGER

to its highly-prized independence, arising from claim of suzerainty made by Her Majesty's Government from the interference of that Government in the internal affairs of this Republic, and from the want of an automatically working manner of regulating difference between Her Majesty's Government, and this Government, and was in consequence prepared to recommend to South African Republic Volksraad and to people to run the danger attached to offer made, in order to avoid the certainty of the greater danger. Inasmuch, however, as the conditions attached to the proposal, the acceptance of which constituted the only consideration for its offer, have been declared unacceptable, it cannot understand on what grounds of justice it can be expected that it should be bound to grant the rest, and with a view to the assurance given by Secretary of State for Colonies that he would not consider the said offer as a refusal in answer to his invitation to joint inquiry based upon existing franchise law and scheme of representation for Witwatersrand gold fields, it cannot understand, why as soon as this invitation was accepted (as was done by this Government in its note 2nd September) Her Majesty's Government declares that it cannot any longer agree to the inquiry on this subject and for purposes which that Government itself proposes. It is also not clear to this Government on what grounds Her Majesty's Government after having recently by means of its invitation intimated that it could not declare without an inquiry whether franchise law and resolutions taken about representation would afford immediate and substantial representation to the Uitlanders in South African Republic is to-day in a position, without having made any inquiry so far as this Government is aware, before the law can have been tested in its operation to declare that the measure just mentioned is insufficient for the object contemplated. It trusts that it will clearly appear from the foregoing that Her Majesty's Government is under a misunderstanding. If it supposes that this Government has ever recognised that it has considered the lapsed proposal contained in letter 19th August without the conditions imposed therein and repeated in the note 21st August, as a reasonable proposal, or made it as a proposal and still less that this Government was or is of opinion that its earlier proposal could be extended with advantage to the Republic without observance of those conditions, or that the Republic would not suffer any violation of its independence. However earnestly this Government also can find an immediate and satisfactory course by which existing tension should be brought to an end it feels itself quite unable as desired to recommend or propose to South African Republic Volksraad and people the part of its proposal contained in paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 of its note 19th August, omitting the conditions on the acceptance of which alone the offer was based, but declares itself always still prepared to abide by its acceptance of the invitation (of) of Her Majesty's Government to get a Joint Commission composed as intimated in its note of 2nd September. It considers that if conditions are contained in the existing franchise law which has been passed, and in the scheme of representation, which might tend to frustrate object contemplated, that it will attract the attention of the Commission, and thus be brought to the knowledge of this Government. This Government has noticed with surprise the assertion that it had intimated to British Agent that the new members to be chosen for South African Republic Volksraad should be allowed to use their own language. If it is thereby intended that this Government would have agreed that any other than the language of the country would have been used in the deliberations of the Volk read it wishes to deny same in the strongest manner. Leaving aside fact that it is not competent to introduce any such radical change, they have up to now not been able to understand the necessity or even advisability of making a recommendation to the Volksraad in the spirit suggested. Hence also the immediate and express denial given to British Agent by State Attorney to any question of that nature. Inasmuch as the proposal for any further Conference has been made specially dependent on the acceptance of a proposal which this Government does not feel at liberty to recommend to Volksraad, it would perhaps be premature to deal with it further at the present time. It merely wishes, however, to remark that it has not yet been made clear to it which are the definite questions which would be discussed (at) proposed Conference, and which could not be subjected to arbitration, but it is pleased to see that Her Majesty's Government thinks that they could readily be settled by means of friendly discussions, while it further welcomes with much pleasure prospect disclosed by Her Majesty's Government of the introduction of a Court of Arbitration for the decision all points of difference and points to be discussed at the Conference, and is ready and willing to co-operate towards the composition of such a Court and that the more as it is its firm intention to abide entirely by the Convention of London 1884 as its efforts have been continuously to do. Finally this Government continues to cherish hop that Her Majesty's Government on further consideration will feel itself free to abandon idea of making new proposals more difficult for this Government, and imposing new conditions, and will declare itself satisfied to abide by its own proposal for a Joint Commission as first proposed by Secretary of State for Colonies in Imperial Parliament, and subsequently proposed to this Government and accepted by it. If, however, Her Majesty's Government is willing, and feels able to make this decision, it would put an end to the present state of

TENSION, RACE HATRED WOULD DECREASE

and die out, the prosperity and welfare of South African Republic and of whole of South Africa would be developed and furthered, and fraternization between the different nationalities would increase. I have, &c. (Signed) F. W. Reitz, State Secretary.

A force of Boers with three guns is stationed on Pangwana mountain, on the left bank of the Buffalo river, two miles from Laing's Nek, and commanding the railway. The farmers have removed their cattle, furniture, and produce down country.

The Commandant of Lydenburg, the Field Cornet of Barberton, and other Boer officials have arrived at Komati Poort and are establishing a laager on the right bank of the Komati River. A commando of 250 men is expected there shortly.

A telegram from Newcastle, Natal, states that a large body of burghers with tents arrived yesterday at Volksrust and took up a position on a hill eight miles north of Zandspruit.

The Second Raad has passed the enabling clause of the Gold Law empowering the Government to enforce resumption of suspended operations in the mines on pain of withdrawal of rights. The Government is also empowered to take over the mines on the proclamation of martial law, subject to the restitution of all plants, proceeds, &c., after repeal of the law, except where the parties concerned have been guilty of rebellious acts. These provisions are to have force immediately on publication.

The measure for the compulsory working of the mines has been so modified by the Second Raad that it will be necessary for the action of the Government in putting it into force, to be confirmed by the Volksraad.

A meeting of 800 Hollanders was held at Pretoria last Friday, when it was resolved that "noticing the land of our habitation to be in danger, we place such power as we possess at the disposal of the Government to form a corps, which will elect its own officers." A committee was appointed to arrange details.

Mr. Vaughan, the new secretary to the British Agency, was introduced to president Kruger on Monday and has now entered upon his duties.

The Raad has referred the proposed general Act for the confiscation of the property of persons guilty of treasonable acts or designs to a select commission for further consideration.

The Liquor Law has been indefinitely postponed.

Outwardly Johannesburg is quiet. The prevailing feeling, however, is one of intense uneasiness owing to the uncertainty of the position of those remaining in the town, and the possibility that martial law may be proclaimed at any moment. Well-informed burghers have been advising their Uitlander friends to leave the country immediately, as martial law will probably be proclaimed at the end of the week. It is stated that when this step is taken the Government will insist on the departure of all persons not favourable to the Boers within 48 hours, trucks being placed at their disposal for the purpose.

The leading officials at Pretoria talk of nothing but war, which they regard as a foregone conclusion.

The committee of the JohannesburgStock Exchange has resolved that the Exchange shall be closed immediately martial law is proclaimed, and that all current barzains shall be carried over as usual until the proclamation of a law suspending all business transactions, which will then become subject to special laws.

Arrangements have been made for the transport of poor whites who desire to leave the town.

Sir Alfred Milner has written to a correspondent in the Orange Free State, who inquired as to the position of British subjects in the event of hostilities, saying that he is unaware of anything in the relations between the Imperial Government and the Free State to justify hostile action by the latter.

The High Commissioner has issued a proclamation declaring that any one guilty of inciting the Basutos to rebellion will render himself liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding seven years with hard labour.

A prominent man in the Orange Free State lately said that he was sorry for the British soldiers, as their burghers would walk over them like sheep over the veldt.

The attitude of the Afrikander Bond is much discussed. It is stated on fairly trustworthy authority that the Africanders have repudiated the Transvaal since their counsels have not been followed. It is even considered possible that the leaders of the party may make a public declaration of their repudiation of the Boer Republic.

It is officially announced that the sanction of the Imperial authorities has been given to the formation of a mounted corps of 500 men, to be called the Imperial Light Horse. A nucleus has been formed by Messrs. Sampson and Davies, of Pretoria prison fame, and horses and equipment have been purchased with funds provided by them and their friends. Colonel Chisholme, late commanding the 5th Lancers, will command; Messrs. Sampson and Davies will be majors, and the other officers are Johannesburgers, among them being several ex-reform prisoners. The pay and maintenance will be provided by theImperial Government, but the Natal authorities have rendered every assistance.

It is proposed to raise a temporary Volunteer force at King Williams Town for defence against the natives in case the garrison is sent forward.

On Monday and Tuesday the whole of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment and drafts of the Royal Garrison Artillery, 1,200 men in all, left Cape Town for the north. It is believed the artillery will put Kimberley in a state of defence. At the De Beers mine there are some Maxims, and a town guard is forming.

The 1st Battalion of the Manchester Regiment landed at the Cape last Friday from the Union Company's steamship Goth, and marched through the streets to the parade ground. After having been inspected by Lieutenant-General Sir F. Forestier-Walker, the new commander of the forces at the Cape, the troops returned to the ship on their way to Natal. A large crowd of people witnessed the arrival of the troops.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers are now settled in camp at Wynberg and in the suburbs. It is expected that two regiments and other details will shortly leave Cape Town for Vryberg and Mafeking, while Wynberg will be converted into a base and hospital.

The Union Line steamer Goth, with the 1st Battalion of the Manchester Regiment on board, arrived at Durban on Tuesday. The men were landed early on Wednesday and despated forthwith to Pietermaritzburg in three special trains. Notwithstanding the early hour, the landing was witnessed by crowds of people, who displayed great enthusiasm, rousing cheers being given, to which the troops heartily responded. Similar demonstrations were made at the station when the trains left.

Four cruisers at Malta and the storeship Tyne have been ordered to be in readiness to proceed to Delagoa Bay.

The Queen-land mounted infantry contingent which was offered for service in South Africa is preparing to embark as soon as required. Mr. McCulloch, Minister of Defence, has ordered a list to be opened in Melbourne for the enrolment of volunteers for service in South Africa.

Every phase of the South African question is followed in Canada with the greatest interest. Canadian military men are keen for action, and the wish is general that the Dominion Government should tender a regiment to the home authorities. The York Rangers, one of the best rural battalions in Ontario, volunteers for service in South Africa. Colonel Hughes, a prominent member of Parliament, has sent out a circular inquiring for men willing to serve under him in the Transvaal should hostilities break out. He states that Mr. Tarte has agreed to raise for his command as many men in Quebec among the French Canadian population as Ontario can furnish. So far the Government has not made any move.

The German Press follows every development of the Transvaal crisis with the keenest interest. The "Cologne Gazette" writes:—

The decision of the Transvaal Government can only be regretted. . . . The Uitlander question would have disappeared months ago if the Boers had agreed to a sufficient reform of the franchise with the intention of honourably keeping their promise and without demanding that England should abandon the claim of suzerainty."

SIR A. MILNER AND THE ORANGE FREE STATE.

Thursday, Sept. 21.—The Cape Town correspondent of the "Times" telegraphed yesterday:—

The High Commissioner sent a telegram to the President of the Orange Free State yesterday saying that it has been deemed advisable by the imperial military authorities to send detachments of troops ordinarily stationed at Cape Town to assist in securing the lines of communication between the colony and the territories lying to the north. As they may be stationed near the borders of the Free State it is desirable to acquaint the President in order to prevent misapprehension on the part of the burghers. The movement is not directed against the Free State, nor is it due to any anxiety as to the intentions of the Free State. His Excellency rests content with the President's declaration of Aug. 16. His Excellency takes the opportunity of making a general statement of the attitude of her Majesty's Government as follows:—

"Her Majesty's Government are still hopeful of a friendly settlement of the differences which have arisen between them and the South African Republic, but should this hope, unfortunately, be disappointed, her Majesty's Government look to the Government of the Orange Free State to preserve strict neutrality and to prevent any military intervention by any of its citizens, and are prepared to give a formal assurance that in that case the integrity of the Orange Free State territory will be strictly respected under all circumstances. As far as her Majesty's Government are aware, there is absolutely no cause to justify any disturbance of friendly relations between Great Britain and the Orange Free State. Her Majesty's Government are animated by the most friendly sentiments towards the Orange Free State, and it is entirely untrue that they desire to impair the independence of that Republic."

President Steyn replies on the same date that he shares her Majesty's Government's hopefulness of a friendly settlement, and does not even now see that force is the only solution. Looking to the state of apprehension in South Africa, he regrets the despatch of troops. His Government will do all it can to allay excitement, but if the course pursued following upon other military preparations on their borders, should, as was not improbable, be regarded by the burghers as a menace to the Orange Free State and cause a strong feeling of mistrust and unrest, and if unwished for developments should arise therefrom, the responsibility will not rest with his Government. He will submit his Excellency's telegram to the Volksraad early. His Government would view with deep regret any disturbances of these friendly relations which had always existed between Great Britain and the Orange Free State.

We have received from the Colonial Office for publication the text of the Transvaal Government's reply to Mr. Chamberlain's despatch of the 8th inst. It is as follows:—

Telegram. High Commissioner Sir Alfred Milner to Mr. Chamberlain.

(Despatched 11 p.m., 16th September 1899; received, Colonial Office, 7-30 a.m., 17th September.)

16th September. No. 4. Following is South African Republic Government reply:—

Begins: Following letter received from State Secretary of South African Republic, dated yesterday:—

Sir,—South African Republic Government have had the honour to acknowledge receipt of your note 12th September in answer to their note 2nd September. In answer, this Government wishes to state that it learns with a feeling of deep regret that it must understand that Her Majesty's Government withdraws from the invitation sent in your letter of 23rd August and accepted by this Government, and substitutes in its place an entirely new proposal. The proposal which has now lapsed contained in the letters of this Government, of 19th August and 21st August was induced by suggestion given by British Agent to State Attorney and these were accepted by this Government in good faith, and on express request, as equivalent to an assurance that the proposal would be acceptable to Her Majesty's Government. It was in no way the object of this Government either than or now to make any needless recapitulations of its contention about its political status as an Independent State as defined by Convention of London 1884, but only to try to put an end to the state of tension by meeting Her Majesty's Government upon a proposal which it supposed to be constituted both in spirit and in form, in such a way as it was given to understand to be satisfactory to Her Majesty's Government. This Government cannot disguise from itself that in making the proposal contained in its note of 19th August, it probably ran the danger not only of its being disclaimed by South African Republic Volksraad and people, but also that its acceptance might affect the independence of State by, as therein proposed, giving an immediate vote in the Legislature of the State to a large number of impouring Uitlanders but it sat against that the

CONTINUOUS THREATENING AND UNDOUBTED DANGER

to its highly-prized independence, arising from claim of suzerainty made by Her Majesty's Government from the interference of that Government in the internal affairs of this Republic, and from the want of an automatically working manner of regulating difference between Her Majesty's Government, and this Government, and was in consequence prepared to recommend to South African Republic Volksraad and to people to run the danger attached to offer made, in order to avoid the certainty of the greater danger. Inasmuch, however, as the conditions attached to the proposal, the acceptance of which constituted the only consideration for its offer, have been declared unacceptable, it cannot understand on what grounds of justice it can be expected that it should be bound to grant the rest, and with a view to the assurance given by Secretary of State for Colonies that he would not consider the said offer as a refusal in answer to his invitation to joint inquiry based upon existing franchise law and scheme of representation for Witwatersrand gold fields, it cannot understand, why as soon as this invitation was accepted (as was done by this Government in its note 2nd September) Her Majesty's Government declares that it cannot any longer agree to the inquiry on this subject and for purposes which that Government itself proposes. It is also not clear to this Government on what grounds Her Majesty's Government after having recently by means of its invitation intimated that it could not declare without an inquiry whether franchise law and resolutions taken about representation would afford immediate and substantial representation to the Uitlanders in South African Republic is to-day in a position, without having made any inquiry so far as this Government is aware, before the law can have been tested in its operation to declare that the measure just mentioned is insufficient for the object contemplated. It trusts that it will clearly appear from the foregoing that Her Majesty's Government is under a misunderstanding. If it supposes that this Government has ever recognised that it has considered the lapsed proposal contained in letter 19th August without the conditions imposed therein and repeated in the note 21st August, as a reasonable proposal, or made it as a proposal and still less that this Government was or is of opinion that its earlier proposal could be extended with advantage to the Republic without observance of those conditions, or that the Republic would not suffer any violation of its independence. However earnestly this Government also can find an immediate and satisfactory course by which existing tension should be brought to an end it feels itself quite unable as desired to recommend or propose to South African Republic Volksraad and people the part of its proposal contained in paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 of its note 19th August, omitting the conditions on the acceptance of which alone the offer was based, but declares itself always still prepared to abide by its acceptance of the invitation (of) of Her Majesty's Government to get a Joint Commission composed as intimated in its note of 2nd September. It considers that if conditions are contained in the existing franchise law which has been passed, and in the scheme of representation, which might tend to frustrate object contemplated, that it will attract the attention of the Commission, and thus be brought to the knowledge of this Government. This Government has noticed with surprise the assertion that it had intimated to British Agent that the new members to be chosen for South African Republic Volksraad should be allowed to use their own language. If it is thereby intended that this Government would have agreed that any other than the language of the country would have been used in the deliberations of the Volk read it wishes to deny same in the strongest manner. Leaving aside fact that it is not competent to introduce any such radical change, they have up to now not been able to understand the necessity or even advisability of making a recommendation to the Volksraad in the spirit suggested. Hence also the immediate and express denial given to British Agent by State Attorney to any question of that nature. Inasmuch as the proposal for any further Conference has been made specially dependent on the acceptance of a proposal which this Government does not feel at liberty to recommend to Volksraad, it would perhaps be premature to deal with it further at the present time. It merely wishes, however, to remark that it has not yet been made clear to it which are the definite questions which would be discussed (at) proposed Conference, and which could not be subjected to arbitration, but it is pleased to see that Her Majesty's Government thinks that they could readily be settled by means of friendly discussions, while it further welcomes with much pleasure prospect disclosed by Her Majesty's Government of the introduction of a Court of Arbitration for the decision all points of difference and points to be discussed at the Conference, and is ready and willing to co-operate towards the composition of such a Court and that the more as it is its firm intention to abide entirely by the Convention of London 1884 as its efforts have been continuously to do. Finally this Government continues to cherish hop that Her Majesty's Government on further consideration will feel itself free to abandon idea of making new proposals more difficult for this Government, and imposing new conditions, and will declare itself satisfied to abide by its own proposal for a Joint Commission as first proposed by Secretary of State for Colonies in Imperial Parliament, and subsequently proposed to this Government and accepted by it. If, however, Her Majesty's Government is willing, and feels able to make this decision, it would put an end to the present state of

TENSION, RACE HATRED WOULD DECREASE

and die out, the prosperity and welfare of South African Republic and of whole of South Africa would be developed and furthered, and fraternization between the different nationalities would increase. I have, &c. (Signed) F. W. Reitz, State Secretary.

A force of Boers with three guns is stationed on Pangwana mountain, on the left bank of the Buffalo river, two miles from Laing's Nek, and commanding the railway. The farmers have removed their cattle, furniture, and produce down country.

The Commandant of Lydenburg, the Field Cornet of Barberton, and other Boer officials have arrived at Komati Poort and are establishing a laager on the right bank of the Komati River. A commando of 250 men is expected there shortly.

A telegram from Newcastle, Natal, states that a large body of burghers with tents arrived yesterday at Volksrust and took up a position on a hill eight miles north of Zandspruit.

The Second Raad has passed the enabling clause of the Gold Law empowering the Government to enforce resumption of suspended operations in the mines on pain of withdrawal of rights. The Government is also empowered to take over the mines on the proclamation of martial law, subject to the restitution of all plants, proceeds, &c., after repeal of the law, except where the parties concerned have been guilty of rebellious acts. These provisions are to have force immediately on publication.

The measure for the compulsory working of the mines has been so modified by the Second Raad that it will be necessary for the action of the Government in putting it into force, to be confirmed by the Volksraad.

A gentleman having access to inner circles at Pretoria is responsible for the statement that a further despatch from the Imperial Government was handed to the Transvaal Government yesterday, calling upon the latter to dismantle forts and reduce the Boer armaments by seventy-five per cent. The Central News is, however, officially informed at the Colonial Office that nothing whatever is known there of any further despatch to the Boer Government asking for a reduction of armaments.

BOERS AND THEIR ARTILLERY.

Pietermaritzburg, Sept 21 (evening).

Most of the Transvaal Raad members have gone to their districts to confer with their constituents on the situation.

There has been a tremendous exodus from Johannesburg, no fewer than 1,500 having left yesterday. Many (among whom were women and children) had to leave in trucks. There is no doubt that a number of mines must close down immediately owing to scarcity of labour.

A number of cases of ammunition have arrived at Volksrust, and they have been forwarded to Vryheid and Utrecht, where there are commandos of Boers. The cases were marked "Cannon" and "Powder."

Imperial military officer are purchasing a large quantity of mules at Charlestown. A new line of rails is being laid down over Laing's Nek, and a platform has been erected at Mount Prospect, suitable for the detrainment of troops at the outbreak of hostilities.

This railway may be of the utmost value as insuring the possession of a very important strategic position.

The Field Cornet's office at Pretoria is reported to be besieged by burghers requiring rifles. Each burgher is receiving a rifle and one hundred rounds of ammunition.

At Ireland of a new dynamite gun at Zuurfontein, for the Transvaal force, the gun burst, but no one was injured. The accident is said to have been due to the very poor knowledge the Boers had of the working of the gun.

The Pretoria Government announce that it has received no intimation of the reported arrest of an Imperial officer and 25 men for shooting near Mafeking, but within Transvaal territory.

No further information has been received here of the reported arrests of Boer officials at Komati Poort, where they were said to be constructing a fort on Portuguese territory.

The commercial population of Johannesburg is now taking the most serious view of the situation, and to-day most of the stores were barricaded. The windows of several stores were broken last night by excited Boer rioters.—Central News.

BOER PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

The "Outlook" publishes this message, received to-day (Sept. 22) from its correspondent at Cape Town:—"The Free State Raad will almost certainly endorse President Steyn's view. For explanation of this attitude of the Orange Free State it is necessary to indicate what is now understood to be the plan of tactics resolved upon jointly between the Pretoria and Bloemfontein authorities. Those tactics now take this shape—the adoption of a defensive attitude against any British advance from the Natal border, and an offensive attitude against British territory and property along the unprotected Orange River border. By these tactics the Transvaal count upon being able, with the active help of the Free State, to strike an effective blow across the Free State border before British reinforcements arrive, and they then look for a repetition of the experiences of 1881, and the securing of easy conditions of peace from the British Power. It need surprise no one if, with this plan of campaign in view, the Transvaal should proclaim martial law suddenly and soon, and then engineer some local disturbance (after the method of the recent abortive attempts to engineer a high treason plot in Johannesburg) so as to form a pretext for the commencement of aggressive opetations."

The commanding officer of the 2nd battalion King's Liverpool Regiment, recently transferred from Belfast to Derry and Enniskillen, was on Sept. 21 notified that a further draft of 300 men would be required to strengthen the 1st battalion, now at Laings Nek. The Army Reserve were also warned to hold themselves in readiness in case of eventualities.

There is continued activity in the Ordnance Factory, and additional Maxim guns are being got ready for the Cape this week. Colonel Bainbridge, chief superintendent, and Major Barlow, R.A., are busy in arranging details. Balloon equipment has been received from Aldershot, and will be shipped by the next store ship with gas reservoirs and waggons for transport.

Maj.-Gen. French, who is to command the cavalry in Natal, will leave London for the Cape on Saturday, and will be accompanied as side-de-camp by Lieut. J. P. Milbanke, 10th Hussars, who has filled the same post under the Major-General when commanding the Cavalry Brigade at Aldershot. Col. Downing, who will have an important post with the Artillery in Natal, will also start for South Africa on Saturday.

The three batteries of field artillery at Aldershot (18th, 62nd, and 75th) which are under orders for Natal, and which were expected to leave home this week, are, as now arranged, to embark at Birkenhead early on the 28th inst. in the steamers Zibenghla and Zayathla, which are preparing for the voyage in the Mersey. It is stated that a large consignment of horses for military purposes will be despatched from Southampton on Saturday to the Cape, to be sent, it is understood, to a horse depot which has been formed.

The following officers have been selected for service with the mounted infantry regiment formed by Colonel Plumer at Baldawan, and they have been ordered to proceed to their duty as quickly as possible. Lieut. C. H. Rankin, 7th Hussars, who served in the South African operations of 1896; Lieut. S. G. French, Royal Irish Regiment, who, with the mounted infantry, took part in the same operations and was wounded; Lieut. O. D. Blunt, Connaught Rangers, who was with the Dongola Expedition of 1896; and Lieut. A. J. Tyler, West Riding Regiment.

Capt. Campbell Hyslop, commanding the 2nd Battery of the 1st Shropshire and Staffordshire Volunteer Artillery, recently sent out a circular asking if the members of the battery would volunteer for garrison duty in the North-Western District if called upon to replace Royal Artillery batteries ordered abroad. Within 48 hours he was enable to offer the services of the battery to the War Office for this duty, also the horses if required. This step is regarded as more feasible than volunteering for service abroad.

The hired transport Jelunga left Southampton on Wednesday afternoon for the Mediterranean, having on board 55 officers, 1,047 men, 67 women, and 63 children, and a large quantity of stores. At Gibralter the Jelunga will embark 31 men of the 2nd Batt. Rifle Brigade, and from Crete will take the 2nd Batt. Rifle Brigade for Cape Town or Natal.

In order further to increase the reserve of trained mounted Infantrymen, a new Company has just been formed for training at Aldershot. It is designated the Highland Company, being composed of sections supplied by the 2nd Batt. Black Watch, 2nd Batt. Seaforth Highlanders, 1st Batt. Gordon Highlanders and 1st Batt. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, with a machine-gun section provided by the 1st Batt. Royal Berkshire Regiment.

A hundred horses of the Royal Field Artillery are to be embarked for South Africa to-day on board the steamer Johannesburg at the West India Docks.

THE Queen has granted the dignity of a Knighthood to Mr. Joseph Frizelle, late Chief Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab.

A FALMOUTH telegram states that the Norwegian vessel Taurus, which arrived at Falmouth on Saturday, Sept. 16, reported that on her voyage from Carabella, Florida, she lost four men through sickness, and that several others of the crew were ill. She was bound for Hamburg, but put into Falmouth owing to being short-handed. The ship was placed in quarantine, as it was feared that bubonic plague might be the cause of the mortality. The medical officer later visited the ship, and certified that the disease on board was beri-beri. The four men who died were buried at sea, and the captain, the first and second mates, and the sailmaker are suffering from the malady.

THE BURMA-CHINA RAILWAY.

(From the *Times*, Sept. 20.)

SIR,—The resolution unanimously passed by the Associated Chambers of Commerce at their recent meeting, requesting the Government to undertake the construction of a railway from Kunlon Ferry through Yunnan and Sze-chuan, because a practical route has been discovered to connect the Burma railway terminus at the ferry with the upper reach of the Yang-tse Kiang, is one that our Government may well attend to, and not merely cold-shoulder, as it has done the previous resolutions passed for the last twenty years by the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire.

Circumstances have altered since June 1896, when Lord Salisbury, in reply to a deputation from the Associated Chambers, declared that "as a matter of fact the British House of Commons has never yet consented to give money to the support of railways on other people's territory, and it seemed to him outside the calculation of politics at present that the British House of Commons would ever undertake to do so."

Last year, in reply to another deputation from the Chambers, Lord Salisbury, after pooh-poohing the projected railway as one on which the engineering difficulties are enormous, such as would "alarm a very great engineer indeed," showed that the action of the Russian Government in guaranteeing railways in North-East China had somewhat modified his views by stating that "of course, when you really come to propose to put upon the Estimates the cost of such a railway, you will be asked to show that the benefit resulting is at all correspondent to the enormous risk and expense."

Since then events have happened which should tend to ameliorate Lord Salisbury's views as to the engineering difficulties and induce the Government to comply with the wishes of our manufacturing and distributing communities by guaranteeing the projected railway from Kunlon to Yunnan-fu and eventually its extention, *via* Lu-chau, to Chung-king. Lord Salisbury's idea of the enormous difficulties to be encountered by railway engineers must have been based on Mr. Colborne Baber's section of the route leading from Bhamo, *via* Momeih, to Yun-nan-fu, which showed among other difficulties, a descent to the Salween of 6,300 feet in a zigzag of 9 miles, and a descent to the Me-kong of 3,240 feet in 6 miles. But this route has for years been held impracticable for railway purposes. The route selected and recently surveyed has been that leading from Mandalay, *via* the Kunlon Ferry and Yincho, to the Me-kong and thence through South-Western Yunnan to Yunnan-fu, Lu-chau, and Chungking.

The Mandalay-Kunlon Ferry section of the line is now being constructed at an estimated cost of 81,000 rs. (5,446*l.*) per mile, and the explorations of Captain Davies have shown, according to Mr. Hebbert, the agent of the Burma Railway Company, that, "taking the Mandalay-Kunlon railway as a standard, there should be no greater difficulties than those there overcome in running a line from Kunlon Ferry to Yincho." Yincho lies on a stream entering the Me-kong at about 15 miles from that place, and the descent to the river bank in that distance is about 300 feet. Thus, by taking a route to the south, the main difficulties encountered on the Bhamo route have been avoided when tracking out the course for the railway.

Thirty-five miles beyond the junction of the Yincho stream with the Me-kong lies Ching-tong, whence the line will follow the route advocated by me for many years and marked on our maps for the extension of the Burma-Siam-China railway *viâ* Yunnan-fu and Lu-chau to Chung-king. Thus 900 miles out of the estimated 1,100 miles of the projected line from Kunlon to Chung-king would lie along our selected route.

Since Lord Salisbury's reply in June 1898 to the deputation from the Chambers, the French Chamber have sanctioned the construction of a railway 250 miles long through French territory from Haiphong to Laokai, on the borders of Yun an, and have sanctioned a guarantee of 4 1-2 per cent. for 75 years on the 70,000,000 frs. required for the extension of that line for 300 miles through Chinese territory to Yunnan-fu. The cost of this extension will, therefore be 9,333*l.* per or 2,800,000*l.* for the total distance of 300 miles.

The probable mileage cost of the extension of the Mandalay-Kunlon railway from Kunlon to Yunnan-fu, a railway distance of 350 miles, may safely be taken at not more than 50 per cent. in excess of the estimated cost of the Mandalay-Kunlon railway, or even say at 1 1-4 lakhs of rupees per mile, which is equivalent to 8,333*l.* per mile. The extention to Yunnan-fu would thus cost 2,916,666*l.*, or but little than the French extension to the same place. But when we come to the question of guarantee, we know that the Burma Railway Company has accepted a guarantee of 2 3-4 per cent. upon all moneys expended on their lines and extensions, whereas the French Government guarantee has been fixed at 4 1-2 per cent. The French guarantee on 2,800,000*l.* required for the extension of the French line to Yunnan-fu will amount to 126,000*l.* a year, whereas the British guarantees on 2,916,666*l.* required for the extension of the British line to the same place would only amount to 80,210*l.*

Then as to the comparison of the trade prospects of South-Eastern Yunnan, through which the French extension will pass, with those of Western and South-Western Yunnan, which give path to the British extension, Mr. Consul Bourne says in his recent report:—"There are great possibilities of expansion of trade in Western and South-Western Yunnan, but Eastern Yunnan is a poor country, consisting for the most part of dry wind-swept downs, on which nothing is grown except perhaps one crop of Indian corn a year."

But it is not merely the financial returns of the projected lines that have to be considered; the political results have likewise to be taken into account. M. de Lanessan, the ex-Governor-General of French Indo-China, who reported for the Colonial Committee to the Chambers on the proposed French guarantee and loan, urged that the construction of the railways "would be a good investment for Frenchmen, would strengthen French authority, moral and material, over the Annamite and Chinese people, and would powerfully contribute to the consolidation of French influence in the Far East." Just the same moral and material results would follow the extension of the British line to Yunnan-fu, and I must join the Associated Chambers in fervently hoping that Lord Salisbury will take a leaf out of the Russian and French books by arranging that our Government shall guarantee this long-desired British railway extension into China.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

Lower Lods Hotel, Tewkesbury. HOLT S. HALLETT.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY SPORTS.

THE annual athletic meeting of the cadets of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, took place the lawn in front of the Academy, on Sept. 20, in fine weather, except for one shower. The Governor, Major-General F. T. Lloyd, C.B., R.A., and a large company from the garrison and friends of the cadets were present. The bands of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers played during the afternoon. The officials were:—Judges, Mr. S. K. Holman and Major S. B. Von Donop, R.A., and Captain E. McL. Blair, R.E.; starter, M. J. H. A. Reay; referee, Mr. C. Herbert, A.A.A.; and honorary secretary, Captain A. E. J. Perkins, R.A. Details:—

100 Yards.—A. H. Du Boulay, 1; R. C. Ivens, 2; G. F. Reinhold, 3. Won by a yard and a half. Time, 10 3-5s.

Half-Mile.—H. P. T. Lefroy, 1; H. J. Gillespie, 2; T. McGowan, 3. Won on the post by two yards; same between second and third. Time, 2 in. 12 s.

High Jump.—G. F. Reinhold, 1, 5 ft. 1 5-8 in.; C. H. F. Cox, 2.

Throwing the Cricket Ball (with the wind).—W. M. Turner, 1, 109 yards; A. H. Sauer, 2, 100 yards.

300 Yards Handicap.—H. S. May, 15, 1; W. K. P. Blair, 25, 2; H. Cooper, 35, 3. Close finish; won by half a yard. Time, 35 3-5 s.

One Mile.—H. C. Hawtrey, 1; P. C. Lord, 2; H. C. Cavendish, 3. Won by sixty yards, five between second and third. Time, 5 m. 5 s.

Marching Order Race, 400 Yards.—A. H. Du Boulay, 1; R. Marryatt, 2; G. Thorp, 3. Won by eight yards.

Broad Jump.—G. F. Reinhold, 1, 20 ft. 3 1-4 in.; W. M. Turner, 2, 20 ft. 2 1-2 in.

Two Mile Race.—H. C. Hawtrey, 1; H. C. Cavendish, 2; H. J. Gillespie, 0. Only two finished. Won by sixty yards. Time, 11 m. 22 s.

Half-Mile Handicap.—L. L. Hoare, 25, 1; T. G. Anderson, 20, 2; R. C. Prance, 25, 3. Won by eight yards. Time, 2 m. 10 s.

120 Yards Hurdles.—E. A. Steel, 1; R. C. Ivens, 2; W. M. Turner, 3. Won by five yards; two between second and third. Time, 17 3-5 s.

Putting the shot.—W. M. Turner, 1, 32ft.

THE HURRICANES IN THE WEST INDIES.

The following telegram from the Officer administering the Government of the Leeward Islands was received at the Colonial Office on the 14th Sept. :—

Regret to report hurricane Sept. 8, causing further damage to properly and roads in Antigua and destruction of Government buildings and villages, huts in Barbuda. Sent despatch on Sept. 13, have delayed reporting for purpose of obtaining necessary information from other islands. Administrator St. Kitts-Nevis reports great destruction of property in Anguilla; 200 huts destroyed, about 800 persons houseless, at least 600£. required to rebuild huts in Anguilla. No lives lost. The Colonial Office has received the following telegram from Bermuda, from Lieutenant-General Barker :—Heavy gale swept over islands early in morning Sept. 13, serious injury to private and Government property—civil, military, naval—but no great distress apprehended nor deaths reported. Injury to Colonial Government property alone estimated at 16,000£. Three-quarters mile of causeway nearly completely destroyed. The Lord Mayor's fund at the Mansion House for the relief of the sufferers by the recent disastrous hurricane in the West Indies now amounts to 6,000£.

PRINCE RANJITSINHJI'S AMERICAN TEAM.

A large crowd gathered at Euston Station shortly before noon on Saturday, Sept. 16, to witness the departure of Prince Ranjitsinhji's Eleven for Liverpool, where later in the day they embarked on the Etruria for America, to fulfil a number of cricketing engagements. The full team is as follows :—K. S. Ranjitsinhji (Sussex, captain), A. C. MacLaren (Lancashire), A. Priestley (M.C.C.), G. Brann (Sussex), C. L. Townsend (Gloucester), S. M. J. Woods (Somerset), G. L. Jessop (Gloucester), A. E. Stoddart (Middlesex), B. J. T. Bosanquet (Middlesex), C. Robson (Hampshire), and W. P. Robertson (Cambridge University), and V. Barton (Hampshire) who will act as attendant. The whole of the team excepting Woods and Jessop joined Ranjitsinhji at Euston. The Westerners had gone direct from the west to Liverpool. The cricketers met with a hearty reception at the hands of the crowd. Upon arrival on the platform they were quickly surrounded. The captain himself was very popular. In a few moments' conversation Ranjitsinhji told a Press representative that all arrangements for his tour had been made. The team expected to arrive in America on Saturday, Sept. 23, and to play the first match—with Eighteen Colts of Philadelphia—on the following Monday. Other matches would be played with New York (2), Philadelphia (2), and Baltimore. The Prince added that he anticipated a pleasant and enjoyable tour. Despite heavy rain, which beat into the station, the people crowded around the special saloon occupied by the team. Loud cheers were raised as the train left a few minutes before twelve o'clock.

PRESBYTERIAN SOLDIERS IN INDIA.

Some correspondence has passed between Mr William Wallace Drysdale, secretary of the Dunfermline Protestant Defence Association, and Lord Salisbury, Mr. A. J. Balfour, M.P., Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, M.P., and Lord George Hamilton, M.P., with reference to the failure of the Government to provide church accommodation for Highland soldiers in India. Mr. Drysdale sent a letter to the Prime Minister on July 31 enclosing a resolution of the association complaining of the failure of the Government to provide the Presbyterian soldiers in India with churches wherein to worship, and stating that it was a public scandal that Scottish Protestant soldiers should be compelled "to conduct the worship of God in theatres, schools, and other unsuitable places." The following is Lord Salisbury's reply :—

Foreign Office, London, Aug. 3, 1899. Dear Sir,—I am directed by Lord Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 31 enclosing a copy of the resolution by the Dunfermline Protestant Defence Association, and to inform you that the question of accommodation for Presbyterian soldiers in India is a matter for the Secretary of State for War, to whom your communication will be forwarded.—I remain, faith-fully yours.

NEWPORT.

The following reply, dated Aug. 12, has been sent by Lord George Hamilton :—

I am desired by Lord George Hamilton, in reply, to point out that the resolution is evidently based upon a misconception of the existing rules and practice as to the use of churches in India. Episcopalians, Presbyterians, and Roman Catholics each have separate places of worship assigned to them, over which they have control. Wherever any one of these denominations is permanently located in such numbers as to justify a separate place of worship it is given to them. Episcopalians constitute some sixty-eight per cent. of the British soldiers stationed in India. Presbyterians amount to only eight per cent. The difficulty arises when a Scottish regiment is, for military reasons, temporarily quartered in a station where there is only one church, for then conditions have to be laid down under which they can use a place of worship assigned to another denomination. Lord George Hamilton has every reason to believe that satisfactory arrangements can be made to get over these difficulties, which only exist in a very few places throughout the whole of India.—I am, yours faithfully.

RICHMOND RITCHIE.

THE RAILWAY COMPANIES OF ENGLAND.

A Board of Trade report is issued giving particulars of the share and loan capital, the traffic in passengers and goods, the working expenditure, and the net profits of the railway companies of the United Kingdom.

The writers—Mr. A. E. Bateman and Mr. Francis J. S. Hopwood—say that again there has been a considerable increase in the traffic and receipts of the companies, accompanied by a larger proportionate increase in working expenditure than in revenue earned a fact which, coupled with an increase in the amount of the capital itself, has, as in 1897, again entailed a reduction in the percentage proportion of the net earnings to the total capital "paid up." At the close of last year the total capital of the railway companies of the United Kingdom returned as "paid up" amounted to over 1,134,000,000£., an increase of nearly 45,000,000£. over the total for 1897. A large portion of this apparent increase, however, was merely nominal, being due to additions made in the conversion, consolidation, or division of stocks, the amount of this nominal increase, in fact being slightly above 31,000,000£. The whole amount representing such nominal additions included in the 1,134,000,000£. returned as "paid up" at the close of 1898 was no less than 183,500,000£. The traffic receipts were :—From passengers 41·8 millions sterling, an increase of 3·3 per cent.; from goods traffic 49·2 millions sterling, an increase of 2·9 per cent.; and from miscellaneous sources, including steamboats, 5·2 millions sterling, a decrease of 3·7 per cent. There was a trifling decrease in the receipts from first-class passengers; but putting that aside, there was a general increase in all the other items, and an increase, moreover, which was of fairly satisfactory proportions. The two items of increase which stand out prominently are those shown in the receipts from second and third class passengers. Mineral traffic yielded 20,257,000£., an increase of 510,000£., or 2·6 per cent.; general merchandise traffic 27,583,000£., an increase of 846,000£., or 3·2 per cent.; and live stock 1,379,000£., an increase of 6,000£., or 0·4 per cent.; the total, 49,219,000£., is an increase of 1,362,000£, or 2·9 per cent. The decline in the net earnings of the companies last year amounted to about 361,000£., this being a reduction of 0·9 per cent. on the net earnings of 1897, while the increase in the total "paid-up" capital between 1897 and 1898 was at the rate of 4·1 per cent. The amount computed as paid in dividend on the ordinary capital shows a decline of nearly 740,000£., while the computed average on this capital (which itself is some 30,000,000£. larger than the combined guaranteed and preference capitals) only fell off from 3·91 per cent. to 3·67 per cent., that is to virtually the same extent as the falling-off in the rate for the guaranteed and preference. On the whole these figures must be considered as fairly satisfactory, especially when the detrimental effect of the South Wales coal dispute on the traffic and revenue of certain lines is borne in mind. With regard to the prospects of the current year, up to the present time there appears to have been a continuation of the improvement in the gross earnings of the railway companies which has been observable during the last few years, and this improvement has not, so far, been even partially offset by anything in the nature of last year's labour trouble in South Wales. Still, when the returns for the year have been completed, it will probably be found that the experience of the last few years also holds in the matter of the cost at which the revenue has been earned, there being no sign of any appreciable reduction on the price of fuel or in the charge for wages. It is possible that there may be a somewhat more satisfactory general result in 1899 than in 1898, from the railway shareholders' point of view, but the writer does not anticipate any remarkable advance in this respect.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY.

At the British Association meeting on Sept. 18, Mr. Hermann Schmidt read a paper on "Indian Currency, after the Report of the Commission."

He said that on the eighth of the present month Mr. Clinton Dawkins, the financial member of the Viceroy's Council, introduced the new Indian Currency Bill in the Legislative Council at Simla, which it was hoped would finally settle the vexed question of the standard of India by placing the trades and finances of that great dependency on a gold basis, fixing the rupee at 1s. 4d. The proposals now enacted had not come as a surprise, but were only the final step in a series of measures long deliberated upon, carefully prepared, and gradually adopted. A complete victory of the gold standard party had thus been won. The constant depreciation of silver had a twofold effect on the economic and financial condition of India. It provided an undoubted and powerful stimulus to her productive energies, which made the years of the "falling rupee" periods of steady and continuous improvement in the Indian figures of exports and import shipping, railways, canals, excise, post, and telegraph. But there was the other side to this pleasing picture. While the "India of the Indians" had prospered the foreign merchants were exasperated by the constantly fluctuating exchange with the gold standard countries, the Anglo-Indian community were suffering heavily by the smaller amount of sterling which rupee salaries realised, and, above all, the Indian Government lost most severely by the low exchange, having to remit from 15,000,000£. to 18,000,000£. sterling a year from India to England for different "home charges," to a great extent representing interest on debt contracted in gold. For a long time the Anglo-Indian officials were strongly of the opinion that the benefits derived by the country at large from a "cheap rupee" outweighed the embarrassment of individuals and the difficulties of the Government. But the evidence taken before Lord Herschell's Committee showed that the weight of authority was in favour of India's adherence to the silver standard and of the preservation of the automatic rupee, which was able to stand the test of all honest money—the ordeal of fire. But the Committee were more impressed with the difficulties of the Government's finances than with all the other arguments, in their report of May 31, 1893, they stated that, "while conscious of the quantity of the suggestion," they could not, "in view of the serious evils with which the Government of India may at any time be confronted if matters are left where they are," advise to overrule the proposals for the closing of the mints and the adoption of a gold standard. This negatively expressed recommendation was acted upon by the Government in their famous Act, No. 8, the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893. The object of this Act was to "alter the Indian monetary standard from silver to gold." But the Act proceeded with great caution. It closed the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver, and provided as a provisional arrangement for the issue of rupees at these mints in exchange for gold at the rate of 1s. 4d. per rupee—*i.e.*, 7·5344 grains troy of fine gold for one rupee. The settlement of a permanent rate of exchange between gold and the silver rupee—*i.e.* the making of gold and gold coins legal tender—and all other measures necessary for the final settlement and effective establishment of a gold standard in India were, however, left in abeyance. The hopes of the supporters of the present Indian monetary policy were based upon the argument that a stable exchange would lead to an influx of capital. This was true, but with the important addition *caeteris paribus—i.e.* provided the inducement to capital to flow to the country remained the same. The whole difficulty lay, however, in the fact that the introduction of the "exchange standard" into India had diminished the remunerability of investment in India, and there was thus no more reason to anticipate an increase in the flow of capital to India than happined to Italy, Austria, and Russia after they "fixed" their exchanges. Nor was this difficult of explanation. The raising of the value of the money of the country was no royal road to wealth. If the Government sold for 1*s.* 4*d.* what cost 10*d.* only, the difference was a heavy tax on the producing forces of the nation, a certain means of discouraging importation of foreign capital. Profitable conditions of production on the other hand, would attract capital in spite of the exchanges, Witness Mexico. This country had resolutely stuck to silver, and its statesmen attributed to this fact the great prosperity now being witnessed, which had enabled her Government to successfully convert her foreign debt into a lower rate of interest. For better or for worse, India had chosen the opposite way to Mexico. There was nothing for her to do but to go forward and try to bring the difficult task undertaken to a successful issue. If in spite of all efforts failure was the final result, she would have the consolation that she had been beaten by economic laws against which the powers of Government availed not.

Mr. J. M. Macdonald, in a paper entitled "The Silver Question in Relation to British Trade," thus summed up the situation :—

He pointed out that, owing to the appreciation of gold, certain countries which were unaffected by it were thereby placed in a most advantageous position to compete with those which were, and that this stimulus led to a great extension of certain industries in such countries in competition with those established in gold-using countries. India, for instance, started mills for cotton spinning and weaving, now a considerable and important industry. At a latter date Japan had done the same and the development there had been in proportion to the phenomenal progress of that wonderful country. Within the last few years China had followed suit. Again, Argentina and India had developed an enormous trade in wheat, and the former had greatly increased her production of wool and meat. The Straits production of tin had ruined Cornish mines. It had, indeed, been argued that the fall in prices was due not to the appreciation of gold, but to the improved processes of modern science, to the reduction in railway carriage and freights, to economy in labour, and so on, and he was not inclined in any way to dispute the fact that such changes had taken place. He believed that these changes had been caused by the fall in prices, instead of the fall in prices being caused by them. Old-established industries died hard, and the effect of the fall in prices had forced upon them economies of every kind in the struggle for existence, and such economies had, of course, extended to all the allied industries of the country, as all were more or less involved with each other. This implied a serious reduction in the returns from such industries all round, though it might accrue to the benefit of the consumer, merely as a consumer. It also affected trade in another way. When the profits of an industry fell off the first impulse was probably to increase production and thus earn the diminished ratio of profit on a larger outturn. This, again, threw on the market, as the demand must be stimulated to absorb the increased production, and the fierce competition to sell still further broke down prices. To accelerate and accentuate natural and perhaps inevitable changes to our own detriment as it certainly appeared to him we had done in the matter of silver, was a suicidal policy, and whether it arouse from ignorance or indifference the penalty had equally to be paid. We could not hope to improve our position in the past as compared with other nations; what we must strive to do in the future was to hold our own, and to do so we must recognise the existence and methods of intelligent and eager rivals; we must throw away no advantages we could retain, and above all take no steps which would hamper or prejudice us in the contest. Writers on whist divide players into two categories, those who play the game with perception and those who play without perception. Hitherto we had been accustomed to find we held the trumps and leading cards, and we had played for our own hand without consideration for our partners and in disregard of our adversaries—in short, without perception. We now found the cards more evenly distributed, and if we were to hold our own we must play up to our partner's hand, say in this case our colonies and dependencies, and must watch every card of our adversaries as it fell. We must recognise the altered circumstances and play with perception—so should we prosper.

In the Anthropological Section Mr. W. Crooke contributed a paper on "Primitive Rites of Disposal of the Dead as Illustrated by Survivals in Modern India." He described various customs connected with the preservation of the corpse, such as various forms of mummification, platform burial, direct exposure of the dead to beasts of prey, general exposure of the dead, the question of the priority of burial to cremation, transitions from burial to cremation, and "vice versa," the disposal of those dying in a state of taboo, shelf or niche burial, crouched or sitting burial, jar or urn burial, and disinterment and dismemberment of the corpse.

In the afternoon Colonel R. C. Temple, C.I.E., read a paper on the "Thirty-seven Nats (or Spirits) of the Burmese." He showed that the belief in the nats, or supernatural beings who interfere in the affairs of mankind, was universal among all the native inhabitants of Burma of every race and religion. Every writer about the Burmese and their customs mentioned the nats, but the order of the Thirty-seven Nats was by far the best known among the people. These were the ghosts of the departed royalties of fame, and their connections. About them nothing seemed to have been previously published in England, and this paper was a preliminary attempt at an adequate representation of them, and of the history, real or supposed, connected with them during life. The paper was illustrated by a map in order to explain the relative position of the places chiefly connected with the very complicated political history of Burma and its numerous dynasties, so far as these were concerned with the stories related of the Thirty-seven Nats, and further by a lantern slide of an image of each of the Thirty-seven Nates from the collection of large carvings of them in teak wood by Burmese artists in the possession of Colonel Temple.

The Association brought its meeting at Dover to a close on Sept. 20. Only four of the ten sections sat, the other six having completed their business. In the Mathematical Section some half-dozen papers on technical subjects were read. In Section C, Geology, three reports were presented, and Mrs. M. M. Gordon read a paper on "Sigmoidal Curves in the Earth's Crust," which elicited a short discussion. The Economic Science Section listened to papers on "Result of Recent Poor Law Reform" and "Old-Age Pensions in Denmark"; and some miscellaneous business was transacted in the Anthropology Section. After the close of the sectional meetings the usual final sittings of the general committee and of the Association were held, when the report of the Committee of Recommendations was received, and votes of thanks were accorded to all who had contributed to the success of the meeting. A number of the members and a contingent from the French Association at Boulogne paid a visit in the afternoon to Canterbury, where they were entertained at luncheon by the mayor.

THE STATE TRIAL IN SERVIA.

At the State trial on Wednesday, (Sept. 20) after a brief speech from one of the lawyers on behalf of M. Protitch, the editor of the *Odjek*, who besides being indicted for high treason is also accused of offences against the Press law, the Public Prosecutor replied to counsel for the defence. He would not admit that the statements of the prisoners or the fresh evidence proffered by the lawyers in any way invalidated the charges against the accused. Krezovitch very likely had two names, and might well be a scoundrel, for had he been an honest man he would not have been among the prisoners. He must therefore, he said ask for the extreme penalty against the accused and leave the matter in the hands of the Judges.

The President then addressed the prisoners, and requested them, if they had something new to say, to say it as briefly as possible. Krezovitch was the first to speak. Addressing the Court in a clear, firm voice he stated that he now came forward to make his last declaration. It was entirely of his own accord that he had attempted to kill King Miland and he repeated the reasons he had previously given to the Court. His object in informing against his five fellow-prisoners had been to save, if possible, his own skin. He had picked out five persons of his acquaintance against whom he had certain small grudges. Knowing them to be innocent, he had thought to pay off old scores without endangering in any way their lives. The death of Anjelitch had shown him that the consequences of his act might be serious. Therefore he would now speak the truth, and, once for all, declare that the five prisoners whom he had accused, ex-Colonel Nikolitch, Kavatchevitch, Dimitch, Captain Javanovitch and his wife, were absolutely innocent. He appealed to the tribunal and to the public to believe his words.

The rest of the prisoners, in turn, spoke in their defence. Krezovitch, *alias* Payitch, in his usual insolent manner declared that he alone was speaking the truth and that the others whom he accused were telling lies. He admitted having been at Mill, in West Servia, and that the statements of the lawyers yesterday were true, except as regards dates. He adhered to his original declaration that he had carried correspondence between Karageorgevitch and the Servian Radicals.

Once more had to regret that President alone was allowed to cross-examine, and that silence was imposed on the trained lawyers. A few searching questions would have speedily unmasked this informer and cleared up much that has been considered mysterious. As it was, he sat down unabashed, and the President announced that the court would adjourn to enable the tribunal to decide whether the prisoners should be allowed to summon witness in their defence.

At first sight this appears to be an inadequate reason for adjourning the Court *sine die*, for unless the Judges are prepared to say that they think it unnecessary to summon more witness as they have decided to acquit the prisoners, with the exception of Krezovitch, of the charges of high treason, these witnesses for the defence must be called. But owing to the utter collapse of the indictment a day's deliberation may well have been thought to be indispensable.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST AN INDIAN ARMY CAPTAIN.

At the Marlborough Street Police Court on Sept. 19 Edmund Johnston Drummond, aged thirty-four a half-pay officer of the Indian Army, was charged on a warrant, before Mr. Denman, with obtaining 5l. 9d. 6d. by false pretences from George Bushell, cashier to Messrs. Macdougall and Co., Limited, tailors, Seekville Street, Piccadilly.

Detective Sergent Clarke gave evidence of arresting the defendant in Regent Street at twenty minutes to one in the morning. He was told that he would be accused of obtaining money by fraud from Messrs, Macdougall and Co., Mr. Perry, trunk-maker, of Duke Street, and Mr. A. J. White hatter, Jermyn Street. He replied, "I have a complete answer to the charge."

George Bushell, cashier to Messrs. Macdougall and Co., deposed that on July 25 the captain called and said he wished to pay his account, amounting to 4*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*, and produced a cheque for 10*l.* The cheque was taken in payment, and the change, 5*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*, handed to the captain. When paid in, however, the cheque was dishonoured. We wrote to the captain in August pointing out that the cheque had been dishonoured, and requesting cash to be sent. No reply was received, but on Sept. 7 Captain Drummond called and said that if the cheque had been presented on the day it was given it would have been paid. He then gave another cheque, which he requested should, be presented on Sept. 12. That was done, but he was told the defendent's account was closed.

Charles Pheasant, assistant to A. J. White, hatter 74 Jermyn Street, gave evidence that on Sept. 5 the defendant paid a small account which had been owing, and also purchased a hat and cap, of the value together of 1l. 5s. 6d. The two account together came to 1l. 13s. 6d., and the defendant paid with a cheque for 5l., being handed the change, 3l. 6s. 6d. The cheque was paid into the bank, but returned unpaid.

Albert Perry, trunk-maker, of Duke Street, Piccadilly, said that the defendant purchased a leather case, value 1l. 11s. 6d., paid with a cheque for 2l. 10s., and asked for the change in cash. He was handed the balance, 18s. 6d., and said he was closing his banking account the following day at twelve o'clock. If the cheque was not presented before that time he would call and pay cash. The cheque, which was "open," was presented at ten o'clock the following morning, and was returned marked "account closed." The defendant did not call, as promised, and the witness wrote to him at the Savoy Hotel, but received no reply, nor could he find him when he subsequently visited the hotel. He met the captain accidentally on Sept. 14, and told him other tradesmen had had his cheques under similar circumstances, and warned him that he would get into trouble if he did not "pull up at once." At the captain's request he went with him to a friend's in St. James's Street, but he was out.

The defendant: He was out, like friends often are when a person wants to borrow money. The defendant added that on the date he gave Messrs. Macdougall their cheque he had 40l. standing to his credit at his bank. The cheque was paid into the National Bank of Scotland, and went right to Scotland to be cleared. If it had been cleared at once there would have been money to meet it. He went to Brighton, and had to go into a nursing home there because he became ill through eating a penny sausage roll which he bought on the pier. It cost him 10l. to get the sausage roll out of his stomach. (Laughter.) His money matters became more embarrassed because he thought his pay was due on Sept. 12, but found that it was not due until the 16th. He ought now to be with Sir George White on the *Tantalion Castle*, but missed his train by ten minutes.

Mr. Denman directed a week's remand, and allowed the defendant bail in 200l.

THE REPORTED ALLIANCE BETWEEN CHINA AND JAPAN.

Reuter's correspondent at Pekin, in a lengthy despatch dated Aug. 8, writes as follows :—Naturally, the reported conclusion of a defensive alliance between China and Japan is the most interesting topic here for the time being. The statement, which appears to have been made, that the alliance was already an accomplished fact, is a great deal too premature, as not only has no such arrangement been arrived at, but the probabilities appear to be greatly against the conclusion of anything in the shape of an alliance between China and her quondam enemy, for the present at any rate. That negotiations for a *rapprochement* of some kind have been in progress for some time past is beyond doubt, and that both countries are keenly desirous of entering into close relations is no less certain. But there are many difficulties in the way of the conclusion of such an alliance on the lines which are said to have been proposed.

As regards the terms of the suggested alliance, nothing of definte nature has leaked out, but its general terms may be fairly guessed. The main points would assuredly be the re-organisation of China's forces, both naval and military, by Japanese officers, in return for which China would agree to give Japan certain privileges and rights for mining and railway construction in Fuhkien, a province which Japan seems to have regarded for some time as being earmarked for herself in the event of the long-foretold partitioning of China coming about. If the reformation of China's defensive forces were to be under taken by the Japanese, the latter would have to be accorded a certain measure of control over the finances of China, so that there should be no difficulty in providing the large sums necessary for carrying out so stupendous an undertaking. This appears to be the rock on which the whole affair is likely to meet with complete shipwreck.

In order to bring about more rapidly the Russification of the natives in the Transcaspian Province, the Russian Government has decided to establish new schools at Geok Tepe, Tchikischliar, Askabad, Merv, Chardjui, Kizil Arvatt, and some other places.

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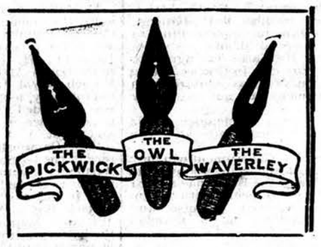

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25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
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25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	186 7 0
30	156 8 0	30	209 8 0	30	223 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

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Possesses the following Distinctive Merits:

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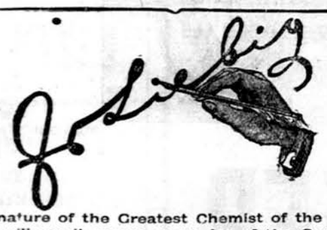

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BUILD UP and PRESERVE YOUR HEALTH

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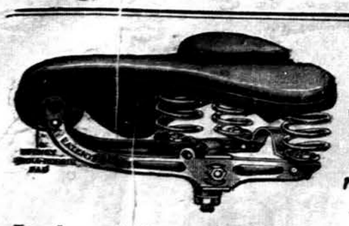

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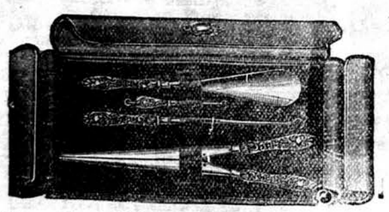

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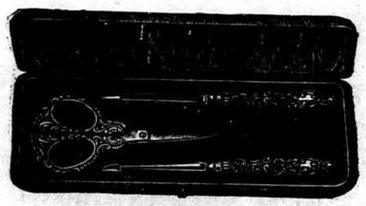

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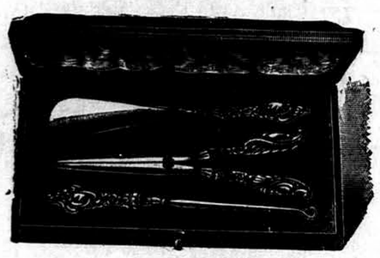

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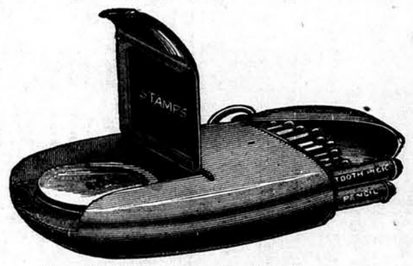

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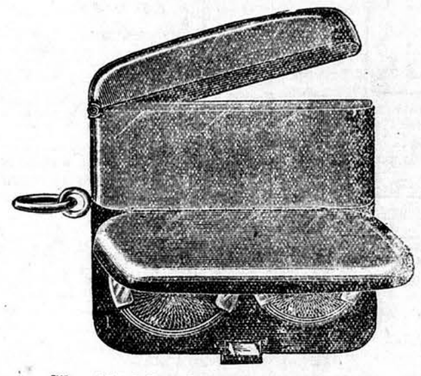

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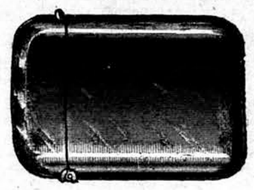

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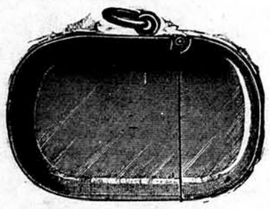

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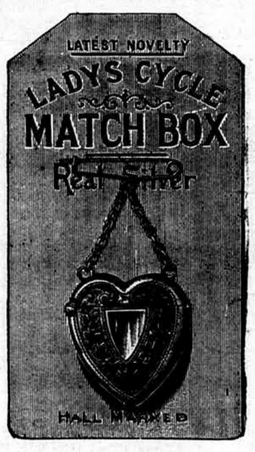

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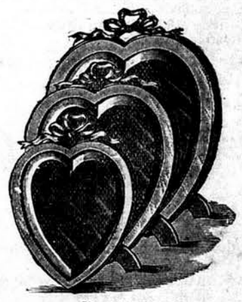

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